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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 157 No. 3 **January 16, 1950**

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Flaxseed World Output Estimated Off 8% in '49

World production of flaxseed in 1949 is estimated at 138,400,000 bushels, about 8 percent less than last year's harvest, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

All North American flaxseed crops were smaller than a year ago, but the decreases were offset to a great extent by increases in Europe, South America, Africa and Oceania. Indciations are that the Soviet Union has a sizeable increase in both acreage and production.

Canada's flaxseed estimate is 2,300,000 bushels compared with 17,700,000 bushels in 1948. Mexican production of 1,800,000 bushels was somewhat larger than earlier reports signified but the 1948 output has been revised downward. The United States 1949 crop was 43,700,000 bushels compared with 54,500,000 in 1948.

European production, amounting to 9,500,000 bushels, was 12 percent greater than in 1948, when production reached 8,500,000 bushels. Asia's production was down slightly from 20,000,000 to 19,800,000, while production in South America rose from 25,200,000 bushels in 1948 to 29,800,000 in 1949. Production in Africa was also up from 2,100,000 bushels to 4,900,000 as was production in Oceania from 395,000 bushels to 560,000 bushels.

Antitrust Laws Tightening Recommended in Congress

Representative Francis Walter of Pennsylvania introduced a bill (H. R. 6679) in the house January 9 to increase the penalties for violation of the Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts from $5,000 to $50,000. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee for consideration.

The increase in maximum fines under the Sherman act would apply to violations of either sections 1, 2, or 3. The bill would amend section 14 of the Clayton act to read as follows:—

"Sec. 14. That whenver a corporation shall violate any of the penal provisions of the antitrust laws, such violation shall be deemed to be also that of the individual directors, officers, or agents of such corporation who shall have authorized, ordered, or done any of the acts constituting in whole or in part such violation, and upon conviction thereof of any such director, officer, or agent he shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $50,000 or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court."

Synthetic Liquid Fuels Research Funds Asked

An appropriation of $9,699,571 for continued research on synthetic liquid fuels by the Bureau of Mines was recommended for fiscal year 1951 by President Truman in his annual budget message last week. The bureau got $9,750,000 for this work in the current year. Of the total recommended, $8,412,931 is alloted for synthetic liquid fuels research, and $780,600 for new construction in connection with the liquid fuel studies.

Water Pollution Control Bill Revision Proposed

Amendments to the water pollution control act, which would greatly enlarge the lending authority for financing of treatment works, were offered in the house January 9 by Representative Anthony F. Tauriello of New York. The bill, H. R. 6687, was referred to the house public works committee.

Under the present act, the largest individual loan that may be made for any one treatment project is $250,000. The bill would increase this ceiling to $5,000,000, reduce the interest charge on such loans from 2 percent to 1 percent, and raise the overall amount of loans that may be outstanding over a five-year period from $22,500,000 to $50,000,000.

The term "treatment works" as contained in the present law was also proposed in the bill to be broadened to mean "devises or works contributing directly to the abatement of an existing water pollution problem or used in the treatment of sewage or industrial waste of a liquid nature, including the necessary intercepting sewers, outfall sewers, pumping, power, and other equipment, and their appurtenances, and includes any extensions, improvements, remodeling, additions, and alterations of such devices or works."

Labor Law Revision Asked

Representative J. Frank Wilson of Texas introduced a bill (H. R. 6681) in the house January 9 repealing provisions of law which exempt labor organizations from prosecution under the antitrust laws. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Price Index Takes a Drop

The price movement in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was very much onesided last week. There were net declines in four divisions; a net advance in but one—essential oils. The consequence was a loss of 1.7 points in the overall index number. That put it 18.9 points below the comparable figure in 1949.

Egg products and chrome colors contributed most to the price-depressing. Arsenicals helped some, and there was a bit of assistance even from fats and oils. There was also a variety of reductions in organic chemicals which encompassed petroleum cresylic acid, choline compounds, butyl and isobutyl alcohols and butyl acetate, and xylol musk. Anethol was on the upside, along with sixteen essential oils, in which group there were but three reductions.

Tin and the crystal chloride were reduced. So was superphosphate, stocks of which have become quite heavy because fertilizer mixers can't get any potash with which to mix it. The botanical groups were without feature. Drugs were quiet pricewise. Black pepper was down on spot, up to arrive; white was down; so were cassias and cinnamon, the Chinese situation notwithstanding. Other spices were about even on both sides.

Imported casein was one of the relatively few materials upped in price. So was ouricury wax. Shellac was reduced; as were also agar, aloin, and potato starch. On the upside in fats and oils were cacao-butter and coconut and edible olive oils. Reductions were made in lard and cottonseed, peanut, and soybean oils.

Strikes continued to put a pinch on potash and chlorine. No other heavy chemicals are scarce; most salts of nonferrous metals are reported to be abundant. The mild weather keeps calcium chloride on the easy side. All in all, business is not big these days. Most of those who have made price reductions are not inclined to expect a commensurate response in buying activity. In some instances, cuts in derivatives have not got as deep as those in bases: operating costs have necessitated a revision of differentials. But, in very few areas is their any expectation of any substantial advancing of prices.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 13, 1950	Jan. 6, 1950	Jan. 14, 1949
123.2	124.9	142.1

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1941
January	142.0	150.4	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	140.4	147.2	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	137.6	146.2	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	133.6	146.2	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	131.2	146.7	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	128.7	147.3	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	128.1	145.9	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	128.9	144.4	140.4	136.6	128.2
September	130.1	144.3	141.9	137.0	130.4
October	126.6	143.7	146.1	143.1	133.2
November	125.7	144.4	149.7	149.2	135.1
December	124.7	143.5	150.4	150.2	140.3
The year	131.2	145.9	147.6	138.8	123.2

FTC Submits Highly Critical Report on Fertilizer Industry

The Federal Trade Commission has completed a comprehensive investigation of the fertilizer industry in which conclusions are reached that are highly critical of the costs of fertilizer distribution and of the attempts of some of the large integrated mixers to dominate the pricing practices of their small competitors.

The investigation was made by the committee under its genera. authority to gather factual data of economic and business conditions for the purpose of keeping congress and the public informed, and the report is now in the hands of the government printer. It is understood that no recommendations for legislation or action against the industry are contained in the report.

The report is concerned primarily with restrictions and wastes which interfere with the supply of plantfood materials in the quantities needed and at prices low enough to facilitate maintenance of soil fertility. The nation's resources of nitrogen, phosphate, and potash are discussed in some detail and the corporate and business relations of producers of these materials to each other, as well as to fertilizer mixers, are reviewed.

Commenting on the study in its annual report that went to congress last week, the commission stated that its studies show that the costs of distributing fertilizer are high largely because mixers adhere to long-standing formulas that provide for the addition of inert substances to specified percentages of the three important plantfoods.

Cost Reduction Urged

"Where the mixed product is subject to a long freight haul, the buyer must pay unnecessary charges for transportation of inert materials," the commission said. "For years, farm organizations, state agricultural colleges, and other public agencies have urged that costs of distribution be reduced, but little progress has been made toward increasing the plantfood content of commercial fertilizers."

The report notes that proposals have frequently been made for a national fertilizer program designed to make materials with high plantfood content available to independent mixers in remote regions and points to the need for additional information relevant to any such plans that may be undertaken.

The report also describes restrictions imposed upon independent mixers by large integrated mixers upon whom the former are dependent for materials, especially phosphates. The nonintegrated mixers, including farmers' cooperatives, it was stated, oten find that they must refrain from competing in price in the sale of mixed fertilizer if they are to continue to receive needed materials.

Available information about cartel controls in nitrogen, phosphates and potash is discussed in the annual report.

FDA Appropriations Increase Recommended

A small increase in appropriations for the Food and Drug Administration for fiscal year 1951 over the funds of the current year was recommended to congress last week by President Truman in his annual budget message. The President recommended $5,066,700 for the agency, an increase of $183,200 over present year funds.

The increased appropriations would be used for a slight increase in personnel, purchase of new scientific equipment, expanded travel, the collection and examination of more samples than heretofore, and the inspection of a larger number of manufacturing establishments.

The President said that approximately 177,500 import shipments of commodities subject to the act are offered annually for entry into the United States, of which about 21 percent are inspected. A steady increase is indicated in inspections, sample collections, and examinations. In 1949, about 17 percent of the shipments inspected were denied entry. This involved the collection of about 17,000 samples and 71,300 examinations. A slightly higher level of inspections will be maintained in 1951 with the same staff, the report stated.

Factory Inspection Procedure

As to domestic enforcement operations, the budget message stated that factory inspections are planned on the basis of importance of the industry to the consuming public and the seriousness of probable violations of the act. Where violation is indicated, samples are collected from interstate commerce for laboratory examination as evidence for legal action.

During the fiscal year 1949, inspection was made of 7,677 of the approximate 77,350 manufacturers, shippers, and warehouses subject to regulation. In fiscal 1950, approximately 8,225 establishments will be inspected and 8,650 in 1951.

The 1951 appropriations are to be spent for the following operations:—

Development of standards, $201,800 compared with $198,400 for 1950; import enforcement, $506,800 against $496,700; domestic enforcement, $3,945,850 against $3,823,050; general administration, $280,230 against $276,913, and pay increases. $130,660 against $85,857.

Science Foundation Bill May Reach House Vote

The house interstate commerce committee plans to reach a decision this week on whether to invoke the new rules adopted by the house last year to speed action on the national science foundation bill.

Last session the senate passed a bill to set up a national science foundation along the lines requested by the President. Similar legislation has been reported to the house by the house committee but its efforts to obtain action on the floor have been blocked by the refusal of the rules committee to grant a special rule.

Under a change in the rules voted in the house last year, provision has been made that, whenever the rules committee holds up action on requests for special rules for twenty-one days or more, it is within the province of the speaker of the house to recognize the chairman of the committee in charge of the bill to call it up on the floor for consideration.

Since more than twenty-one days have elapsed since a request for a special rule was made, the interstate commerce committee will decide this week whether to instruct its chairman, Robert Crosser of Ohio, to seek recognition of the speaker to call the bill up.

Tin Impurities Duty Bill Passes Senate Committee

The senate finance committee last week voted a favorable report on H. R. 2585, which provides an exemption from duty of lead and zinc impurities contained in tin ore if the lead and zinc are not actually recovered. The bill passed the house last session.

Under existing law, there is no duty on such non-recoverable metals contained in copper, gold, or silver ore and the bill would apply this same principle to tin ores. It was explained that lead and zinc are often contained in tin ores but in such small quantities that they cannot be economically recovered. Nevertheless, under the wording of the tariff law, these small quantities are dutiable and thus become a burden on the tin smelter for which he receives no offset advantage.

Whale Oil Contract Signed by Britain

The British Ministry of Food has contracted for all the whale oil output of Whaling Company, Ltd. of South Africa during the current whaling season at a price of £80 per long ton ($200 per short ton), c.&f. British ports, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

This is the price for the contracted purchase of the entire output of the British whaling industry and for 50,000 long tons of Norwegian production. The Dutch, who contracted for whale oil purchases later, are paying $218 per short ton.

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CMRA to Investigate Its Role in Sales Work

The Chemical Market Research Association will hold its Winter meeting at the Statler hotel, Detroit, on February 2. The program for the meeting, which is based on the theme "Market Research at Work for Sales," is as follows:—

Morning Session

Chairman of the morning session will be Gordon R. Anderson, Dow Chemical Company, who will introduce the following speakers:—Howard S. Bergen, assistant coordinator of plasticizers and functional fluids, Monsanto Chemical Company, "Tides and Trends in Markets for Plasticizers"; John D. McPherson, head of the market research section, new products development department, American Cyanamid Company, "Selling Market Research to Sales," and George V. Taylor, director of market research, Spencer Chemical Company, "Agricultural Nitrogen."

Afternoon Session

Paul L. Weller, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, will serve as chairman at the afternoon session. The speakers will be:—Gordon M. Looney, director of distribution research, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, "Market Analysis at the Wholesale Level"; R. E. Davis, manager of sales research, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, "Market Research in Action at Goodyear"; Don C. Hooper, manager of market planning, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, "Putting Market Research to Work," and Paul W. McCracken, associate professor of business conditions, University of Michigan School of Business Administration, "The Role of Business Forecasting in Market Analysis."

Evening Session

At the evening session M. E. Clark, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, will serve as chairman and the featured speaker will be R. B. Semple, president of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, who will discuss "Transition to Management Thinking."

CCDA Sets Program For Annual Meeting

The Commercial Chemical Development Association has completed the program for its meeting, to be held at the Sheraton hotel, Chicago, on January 18.

At the morning session there will be papers on "The Organization of a Pharmaceutical House for Commercial Chemical Development," by Dr. E. C. Kleiderer, assistant executive director of research and control, Eli Lilly & Co.; "The Position of the Research Physician in the Commercial Development of an Ethical Compound, by Dr. B. W. Carey, director of laboratories of Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, and "The Function of the United States Food and Drug Administration in the Commercial Development of Pharmaceuticals," by Dr. E. E. Nelson, chief of the new drugs division of the FDA.

The luncheon speaker will be Dr. Robert D. Coghill, director of research of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.

In the afternoon there will be a discussion of "Unique Problems of Commercial Chemical Development for Pharmaceutical Consumption," with A. Lincoln, purchasing agent of the William S. Merrell Company, taking the buyer's standpoint, and James Day, sales manager of the Dow Chemical Company, discussing the seller's viewpoint. In addition, Dr. John H. Glynn, assistant manager of Armour Laboratories, will discuss "The Publicity Problem in Pharmaceutical Development."

At the dinner in the evening, Dr. William M. McGovern, professor of political science at Northwestern University, will present an address entitled "The Road Ahead."

Aureomycin Hydrochloride Prices Reduced by Lederle

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, has announced a price reduction of 20 percent on aureomycin hydrochloride formulations for human and veterinary use. The reductions are effective February 1.

DCAT to Hear Leopold

Joseph F. Leopold, attorney and public relations and management counselor, will be the featured speaker at the mid-Winter luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, scheduled to be held at the Astor hotel on January 24. Mr. Leopold will present an address entitled "Introducing Your Income Tax Free Competitors."

Freeport Vice-President

Roy B. Johns has been elected a vice-president of the Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, by the company's board of directors. Mr. Johns joined the Freeport organization in 1915 and has been assistant vice-president and sales manager since 1930.

Du Pont Offers Series Of New Rubber Odorants

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., is offering commercial quantities of a new series of odorants for rubber and related products. Marketed under the trademark "Alamask," the new products will reportedly give a wide range of sulphurous, smoky-smelling rubber products the scent of mountain air after a summer shower.

Introduction of the odorants marks the company's formal entry into the industrial aromatics business. The products are available for natural and synthetic rubber, including du Pont's chemical rubber, "Neoprene," and they may be employed singly or in combination.

SCI Presents Perkins Medal to E. Murphree

The Society of Chemical Industry presented its highest award, the Perkins Medal, to Eger V. Murphree, president of the Standard Oil Development Company, research affiliate of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), at a dinner meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on January 6. He was the forty-fourth recipient of the medal, which was founded in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the coaltar industry in 1906.

The meeting, attended by more than 1,000, was a joint affair of the American

E. V. Murphree

Chemical Society, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the Electrochemical Society and the American section of SCI. Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, chairman of the American section, presided, and the medal was presented by Dr. Marston T. Bogert, senior past president of the society.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Murphree cited industry's faith in research and the expenditure of capital to back it up as the

—Continued on page 75

Nitrogen Products Open End Licensing Continued

A continuation of open end licensing of exports of eight nitrogenous fertilizer materials and five nitrogenous industrial chemicals during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, was announced on January 13 by the Office of International Trade.

The action continuing non-quantitative quotas for these commodities is based on improved domestic supplies and reduced export demand because of dollar shortages and increased production of the materials abroad, OIT officials said.

All validated export licenses for the products which are outstanding as of January 25 will be automatically extended until March 15, but not beyond that date.

New license applications under the open end provisions may be filed with OIT at any time and will remain valid for a period of six months following the date of issuance. Exporters must continue to execute certifications of accepted orders in filing license applications.

Fertilizer commodities covered by the action were: ammonium sulphate, sodium nitrate n.e.s., ammonium nitrate, nitrogenous chemical materials n.e.s., nitrogenous organic waste materials, ammonium phosphate, other nitrogenous phosphatic type and prepared fertilizer mixtures.

The industrial chemicals covered by the action were: sodium nitrate, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, urea, and anhydrous ammonia.

Amer. Monomer Corp. Organized in Boston

American Monomer Corporation has been formed in Boston to provide industrial and chemical research groups with a central source of supply for specialty monomers. Production has been started on glacial acrylic and methacrylic acids; diallyl oxalate, succinate, fumarate, maleate, and adipate; allyl methacrylate; cyclyhexyl methacrylate; 2-ethoxyethyl methacrylate; ethyleneglycol dimethacrylate; tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate; 2-ethoxyethyl acrylate; vinyl methacrylate and benzoate, and N-vinyl phthalimide, and several other monomers are expected to be added to the list in a short time.

At the present time, the monomers are being sold only in laboratory quantities, but some are available in pilot plant quantities and production can be expanded to carload lots if required.

Margarin Tax Measure Gets Senate Vote Tuesday

The dairy bloc's substitute for the house-approved oleomargarin tax repeal bill (H.R. 2023) will be voted on in the senate Tuesday under an agreement reached last week to speed consideration and passage of the legislation.

The substitute proposal, offered by Senator Alexander Wiley, of Wisconsin, would prohibit interstate shipments of yellow-colored margarin, in addition to repealing all Federal taxes on margarin. The substitute is practically the same as that which was rejected by the house overwhelmingly last year.

Sodium Thioglycolate Culture Grade Offered

Medical Chemicals Corporation, Chicago, has commenced commercial production of sodium thioglycolate, culture media grade. The compound is said to exceed the minimum requirements set forth by the Federal Security Agency, National Institute of Health, second revision, February 5, 1946, appendix IV. Further information may be obtained from the company at 4122 West Grand avenue, Chicago.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Abrasives, Bordeaux, France (EZ-4).
Edible oils, Limassol, Cyprus (EZ-2).
Marine Paints, Guayaquil, Ecuador (EZ-3).
Penicillin, Manaus, Brazil (EZ-1).
Streptomycin, Manaus, Brazil (EZ-1).

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

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3-Nitro-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid.
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SOCMA Luncheon Hears ITO Advocate

Because the International Trade Organization would, he believed, "materially advance the interests of the private-enterprise system and the interests of the United States," businessmen should support ITO, said Winthrop G. Brown, director of the office of international trade policy in the Department of State, speaking to members of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at its luncheon meeting, January 11, in New York. Mr. Brown adduced a number of reasons, based on the ITO charter, to support his advocacy of business support for that organization.

The speaker made a strong point of the great variety of economic developments and policies and political systems which constitute an unchangeable feature of world trade and the shortage of dollars which obliges many countries to restrict their import trade. One purpose of ITO, he said, was to prevent detrimental use of such restrictions. Its limitations are not, cannot be, all-embracing; they go as far as they can, he said.

ITO is particularly aimed at the elimination of official quotas, Mr. Brown said. It attempts also to set up a means of limiting international private cartels and to regulate the construction of governmental agreements. This, he declared, does not mean the furtherance of governmental cartels. "We intend," he said, "to submit any agreement which we may negotiate under this chapter to the Congress for its approval." In response to a question, he averred that there was no intent to deprive the Congress of any of its constitutional rights with reference to taxation. The charter, he declared "does not affect the complete control of the United States government over its tariff policy." It attempts to assure adequate protection for investments abroad and has not included a proposal that compensation for expropriation must be in the currency of the expropriating nation. He did not know where they could get dollars for that use.

Negotiations about preferences are to

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Stauffer Plans Sulphur And Insecticides Plant

The Stauffer Chemical Company, New York, plans the construction of a sulphur and insecticides plant in Houston, Tex., it was announced last week. The first contract, for a warehouse, has been let in Houston and company engineers are now designing other buildings for the plant. It will be built on a ten-acre site which Stauffer bought recently.

Advanced by Monsanto

William H. Winfield has been appointed assistant to the president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Winfield, who has been with the company as manager of the economic research department since 1947, will continue to act as economic advisor to the executive committee.

Potash Producers Planning To Open Carlsbad Mines

The Carlsbad, N. M., potash mines, strikebound for two months, will be opened and the miners called back to work this week, it was learned last Friday. Producers are hoping that enough miners will heed the call to allow them to resume operations.

The decision to open the mines followed the handing down in Federal court of a temporary injunction restraining the strikers from blockading mine entrances with pickets and other unfair labor practices. The injunction was obtained by the National Labor Relations Board, whose spokesman told the court that a shortage of potash threatened a national crisis, with the planting season only two weeks away in some areas. The Carlsbad mines produce 85 percent of the domestic potash supply.

Repair and maintenance crews are already in the mines, it was reported, and the miners will be asked to return to work as soon as the facilities are in order. The struck companies are the United States Potash Company, Potash Company of America and International Minerals & Chemical Corporation.

American Aniline Elects G.L. Armour President

George L. Armour has been elected president of American Aniline Products, Inc., manufacturer of dyestuffs and chemicals for the textile and allied industries, New York, it was announced January 10. It was also reported that William O. Henley, comptroller since 1934, and recently elected a director of the company, has assumed the duties of treasurer.

Mr. Armour, executive vice-president since the inception of the company in 1934, succeeds his brother, the late Bernard R. Armour, who was also president of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York. The new American Aniline president has been in complete control of operations of the company for years, and has been a director since 1917.

G. L. Armour

He is also president, and a director of Dominion Aniline & Chemicals Ltd., Toronto, and a director of Ansbacher-Siegle Corporation, pigments manufacturer, Staten Island, N. Y.

Mich. Chemical Plans Modernization Program

The Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich., has launched a program of modernization and expansion of facilities, partially financed by a loan of $1,100,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The loan will be employed to modernize facilities for manufacturing heavy industrial chemicals, such as salt and calcium-magnesium chloride, and will also permit the retirement of debentures and an increase in working capital. Plans call for the installation of new salt evaporators, as well as related equipment for the production and processing of Michigan brines, and the packaging and warehousing of finished products.

When the plant is completed, it is expected that the Michigan Salt Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Michigan Chemical Corporation, will sell products from the most modern plant in the industry. New evaporators and other equipment will also be installed in the calcium-magnesium chloride plant.

Another part of the program is an intensive study of other plant operations. Investigations of process and product improvements in DDT, magnesia, bromine and other products have been underway for some time and are continuing. Some changes have been made and others are contemplated to increase efficiency.

Methanol Production Unit Added by Carbide & Carbon

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, has commenced operation of a new methanol production unit at its plant in Texas City, Tex. The addition of the new facilities, a part of the company's long range expansion program, more than doubles the combined methanol production of its plants at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and South Charleston, W. Va.

DPI Handling Sales Of Eastman Organics

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has assigned all sales and service activities relating to its organic chemicals to the Eastman organic chemicals department of Distillation Products Industries, a division of the Eastman Kodak Company. The parent company has announced that the same people will be in charge of sales and service.

Soap, Glycerin Makers Convention Jan. 25-26

The Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers will hold its twenty-third annual meeting at the Plaza hotel, New York, on January 25 and 26. The program is as follows:—

January 25

The opening session will be presided over by E. A. Moss, vice-president of Swift & Co. The "Address of Welcome and Review of the Year" will be made by president Charles Luckman, president of Lever Brothers Company and of the association. In addition, there will be talks on the "Business Outlook for 1950," by Edwin G. Nourse, former chairman of the President's council of economic advisers, and "Market Research—Soap Industry Picture," by Philip Stomberg, vice-president of A. C. Neilsen Company.

At the luncheon session, George A. Wrisley, vice-president of the Allen B. Wrisley Company, will preside and the featured speaker will be Dr. Leonard A. Scheele, surgeon general of the Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency.

In the afternoon the annual business meeting will be held, followed by a meeting of the glycerin division. Speakers will be N. N. Dalton, glycerin consultant of the association and temporary chairman of the division, who will discuss "Review and Outlook"; Dr. Carl Miner jr., Miner Research Laboratories, who will speak on the "1950 Research Program," and Scott Pattison, G. M. Basford Company, who will outline the "1950 Advertising and Publicity Program."

January 26

The morning session will be presided over by E. W. Wilson, vice-president of Armour & Co. There will be two talks on "Fats and Oils Outlook for 1950," with J. C. Faure, director of purchases of Unilever, Ltd., discussing the foreign situation and Charles Lund, chief of the fats and oils section of the Office of International Trade, discussing the outlook from domestic sources.

There will also be a session on "Synthetic Detergents—Today and Tomorrow." Arthur B. Hersberger, manager of the chemical products division of the Atlantic Refining Company, will speak on "Petroleum Base Synthetics"; Dr. D. H. Terry, manager of the technical service department, Antara Products Division, General Aniline & Film Corporation, will discuss "A Postwar Look at Synthetic Detergents," and Dr. W. C. Ault, director of the fats and oils division of the Department of Agriculture regional research laboratory in Philadelphia, will outline "Progress of Government Research on Animal Fats."

At the luncheon session, Neil H. Mc-

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Cal. Fruit Growers Exchange Has Vitamin P Type Drug

The products department of the California Fruit Growers Exchange announced last week the commercial availability of a vitamin P type drug, hesperidin methyl chalcone, which clinical tests have reportedly shown to be effective in the cure and prevention of capillary permeability and fragility.

W. E. Baier, manager of the organization's research department, in commenting on the new product, stated that the natural flavonoid material in lemon peel, which is rightly called vitamin P, and for which Dr. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi won the Nobel Prize for his discovery in 1936, was probably a group of related materials.

Hesperidin is a white glucoside flavonone found to be present in vitamin P, but does not give the characteristic yellow color reaction with boric acid in an anhydrous solution. By treatment with alkali, Dr. Baier said, hesperidin is converted to its chalcone, which does give the characteristic yellow color test with boric acid, just as does natural vitamin P.

This chalcone, however, soon reverts, by closure of the ring, to an insoluble flavonone. Such reversion is prevented by the introduction of a methoxyl group, giving a stable new vitamin P type drug, which Dr. Baier said was characterized by high solubility and efficacy in correcting abnormal capillary permeability and fragility.

That it is a new material, different from natural vitamin P, was demonstrated by spectrophotometric measurements of the color produced with boric acid on the new drug, on natural vitamin P, and on the individual constituents of natural vitamin P. The hesperidin methyl chalcone gives a peak spectrophotometric reading of 450 millimicrons, compared with natural vitamin P at 402 millimicrons.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The success or failure of the Annecy trade agreements negotiated by the State department last year with eleven countries may depend to a considerable degree on what we do about joining the International Trade Organization. And whether we will even arrive at that decision this year is problematical.

Reports reaching the State department have it that some of the eleven contracting countries are balking against putting the agreements into effect until they know how we stand on ITO. Presumably they feel that, if we refuse to join the organization, they see little reason for going through with the agreements. The deadline for proclaiming the Annecy concessions is April 30. So far only Haiti has put its agreement into effect.

The legislative situation surrounding ITO is anything but clear at this time. While there is legislation pending which would permit us to become a member, no attempt has yet been made to give it consideration. President Truman included the recommendation that we join ITO as one of the several recommendations to congress in his opening message, but he made no attempt to stress the point.

Without some strong urgings from the White House it is doubtful whether congress would want to tackle the ITO question this year because indications are that it will lead to a political fight as bitter as any seen in any tariff controversy. Members of the senate, in particular, have some pretty strong convictions about ITO, which they would be ready to expound for weeks.

Railroads Charge Too Much

An attempt is being made in some quarters to attach considerable importance to a proceeding now going on before the Interstate Commerce Commission as the possible forerunner of a series of similar cases later to be filed.

Southeastern railroads have petitioned ICC for permission to reduce their rates on the movement of petroleum and petroleum products in that area on the grounds that they are losing business to the motor tanktruck operators. It hasn't been so long ago that the rates were increased.

The claim is being made that the action of the railroads is proof of the warnings that were made by shippers at the time the railroads were being granted their series of freight rate increases, that the railroads were pricing themselves out of the transportation market. The slight gain that was made by increasing the rates has been more than offset by loss of business.

Business Still Borrowing

Business and industrial loans of RFC are still running at a comparatively high level, which shows that the general readjustment in many phases of the nation's economy that began in 1948 is still taking place. RFC reports that it is still getting loan applications at about the same pace as during mid-1949 when a lot of people thought that the long-expected postwar depression was about to set in.

From mid-1948 until July, 1949, RFC received 8,156 loan applications from business enterprises, more than 60 percent of them coming during the first six months of 1949. During the period RFC made 3,509 loans involving commitments of $348,900,000. The heaviest demands came from small establishments. Of the 3,509 loans authorized, 1,823 or more than half were for loans of less than $25,000; while 88 percent of all loans authorized were for less than $100,000.

On the basis of the amount of money

—Continued on page 34

MEMORANDUM

TO Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

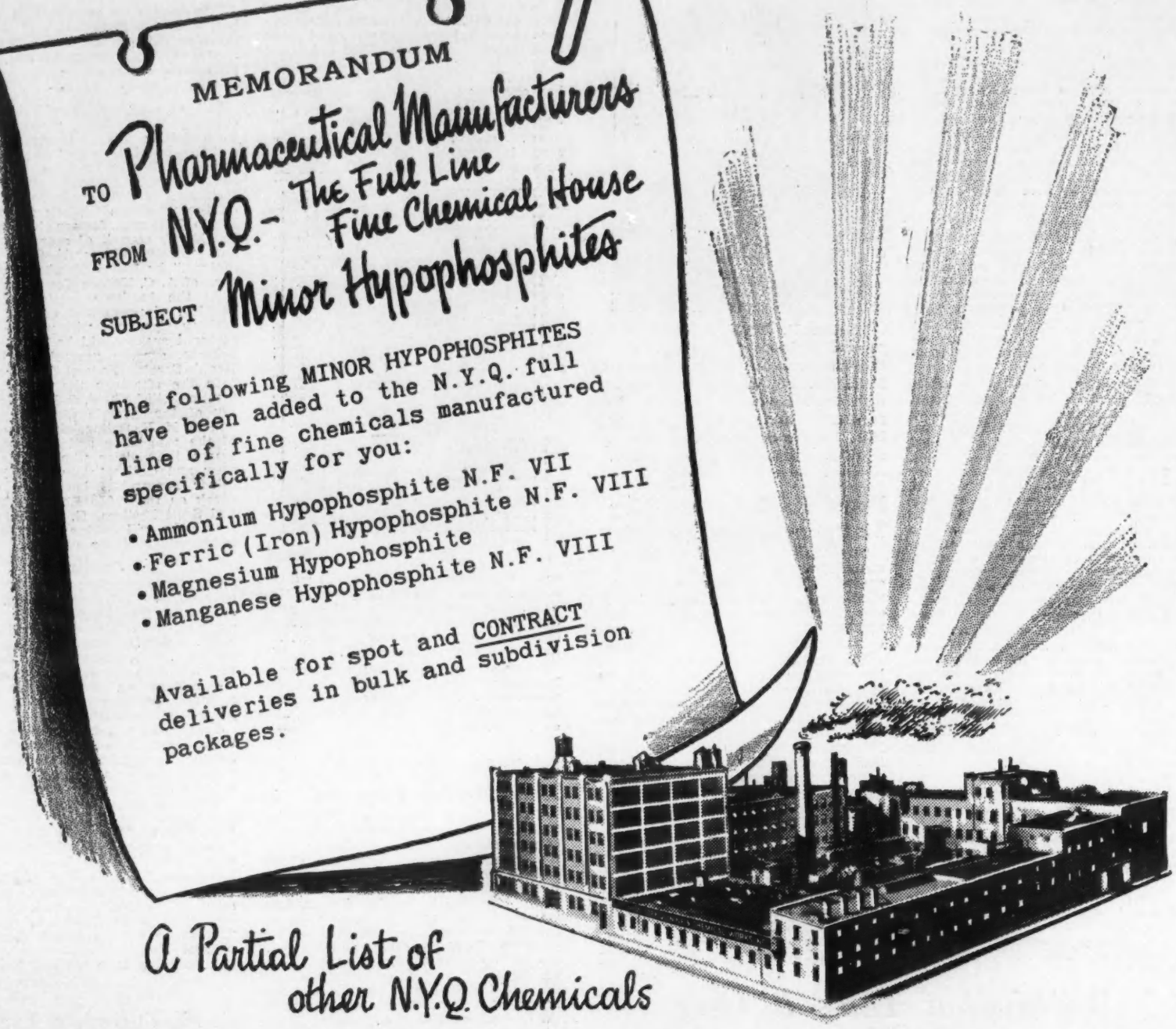
FROM N.Y.Q. – The Full Line Fine Chemical House

SUBJECT Minor Hypophosphites

The following MINOR HYPOPHOSPHITES have been added to the N.Y.Q. full line of fine chemicals manufactured specifically for you:

- Ammonium Hypophosphite N.F. VII
- Ferric (Iron) Hypophosphite N.F. VIII
- Magnesium Hypophosphite
- Manganese Hypophosphite N.F. VIII

Available for spot and CONTRACT deliveries in bulk and subdivision packages.



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CAFFEINES
CALCIUM SUCCINATE
CAMPHOR MONOBROMATED
CINCHONA SALTS
FINE ALKALOIDS
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
IODIDES
LACTIC ACID
MERCURIALS
OPIUM DERIVATIVES
RUTIN
SALICYLATES
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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 19-21.

American Association of Candy Technologists, annual production conference, Bethlehem, Pa., April 27.

American Chemical Society, 117th national meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 26-30; Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, April 9-13; Statler hotel, Detroit, April 16-20.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Geophysical Union, Washington, May 1-4.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, research and development section, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, February 6-7; annual meeting Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 27-30.

American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Navy Pier, Chicago, April 24-27.

American Oil Chemists Society, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 1-3.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, April 30-May 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern section, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 13-15; midwestern section, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 23-25; western section, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, March 2-4; annual meeting, Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29-31.

American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, February 27-March 2.

American Spice Trade Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 21-24.

American Water Works Association, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 21-26.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Plaza hotel, New York, January 25-26

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 25.

Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.

Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Detroit, February 2.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Sheraton hotel, Chicago, January 18.

Compressed Gas Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-24.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 9; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-10.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, March 13-14.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.

Institute of Food Technologists, decennial conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 21-25.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 7-13.

Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 11-14.

National Butane-Propane Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, September 18-20.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.

National Cotton Council, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., January 23-24.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.

National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31.

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 16-20.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.

Natural Gasoline Association of America, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 24-26.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 26.

Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 13-14.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., March 8-10.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, February 8.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.

United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

S.A. Minerals Appoints Santel Chemical Manager

William A. Santel has been appointed manager of the chemical department of the South American Minerals & Merchandise Corporation, New York, it was announced last week by H. Lorenz, president. Mr. Santel previously had been connected with the army quartermaster corp, foreign aid branch chemical division as purchasing and contracting officer. Prior to this assignment he had been employed for a number of years by the Air Reduction Company, New York.

Oils, Fats Consumption: November

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in November, 1949, totaled 1,299,002,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products other than salad oil	250,345,000
Paint and varnish	38,754,000
Processing (fat-splitting, winterizing, pressing, sulphonation, etc.)	277,344,000
Refining	488,659,000
Soap	153,402,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Crude	Refined
Babassu—	Pounds	Pounds
Refining	581,000	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Castor, crude—	No. 1	No. 2
Refining	7,068,000	2,340,000
Fat-splitting		
Sulphonation	267,000	412,000
Soap	[1]	22,000
Paint and varnish	444,000	50,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[2]
Lubricants and greases	9,000	27,000
Other uses	4,680,000	1,735,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap		
Paint and varnish		2,138,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		[2]
Lubricants and greases		[2]
Other uses		181,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	27,588,000	
Deodorizing		3,391,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	2,237,000
Fat-splitting	1,490,000	[1]
Sulphonation	42,000	[1]
Shortening	[1]	[1]
Other edible products	[1]	1,438,000
Chemicals	184,000	[2]
Soap	16,818,000	9,402,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	295,000
Other uses	812,000	6,102,000
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation		91,000
Deodorizing		
Paint and varnish		[2]
Other uses		1,285,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	19,999,000	
Sulphonation		[1]
Deodorizing		4,310,000
Winterizing for salad oil		5,731,000
Shortening		[1]
Oleomargarin		[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	4,711,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish		
Other uses	26,000	100,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	206,475,000	
Sulphonation		
Hydrogenation		57,959,000
Deodorizing		2,461,000
Winterizing for salad oil		47,121,000
Shortening		28,057,000
Oleomargarin		6,886,000
Other edible uses		1,731,000
Soap	[1]	
Paint and varnish		[1]
Other uses		173,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2]
Fat-splitting		
Sulphonation	[2]	221,000
Soap	[2]	[2]
Paint and varnish	199,000	878,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	27,000	387,000
Lubricants and greases	59,000	11,000
Other uses	846,000	2,602,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining		
Paint and varnish	16,000	184,000
Other uses	124,000	271,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[2]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	17,133,000	
Fat-splitting		
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	7,067,000	8,808,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	5,075,000	1,004,000
Lubricants and greases	1,000	
Other uses	5,255,000	3,121,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		[2]
Sulphonation		167,000
Paint and varnish		[2]
Chemicals		
Lubricants and greases		664,000
Other uses		402,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		32,000
Soap		
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		16,000
Other uses		178,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		314,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Other uses		204,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		[2]
Oleomargarin		356,000
Other edible uses		[2]
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	
Soap	[1]	
Other uses	[1]	
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[2]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	2,502,000	
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap		
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	15,250,000	
Sulphonation		93,000
Hydrogenation		885,000
Deodorizing		6,760,000
Winterizing for salad oil		
Shortening		[1]
Oleomargarin		[1]
Other edible uses		1,299,000
Soap		[1]
Other uses	[1]	210,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		122,000
Sesame—		
All uses		5,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	139,494,000	
Fat-splitting	284,000	
Sulphonation	26,000	42,000
Hydrogenation		35,240,000
Deodorizing		7,210,000
Winterizing for salad oil		[1]
Shortening	[1]	51,145,000
Oleomargarin		2,487,000
Other edible uses		5,502,000
Soap	92,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	228,000	7,250,000
Chemicals	[1]	1,105,000
Lubricants and greases	14,000	9,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	2,665,000
Other uses	5,157,000	9,587,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		
Lubricants and greases		595,000
Other uses		[2]
Tung—		All grades
Paint and varnish		6,346,000
Chemicals		[1]
Lubricants and greases		
Linoleum and oilcloth		764,000
Other uses		1,014,000
Vegetable, not specified—		Pounds All grades
Refining		2,097,000
Fat-splitting		277,000
Hydrogenation		2,657,000
Sulphonation		58,000
Winterizing for salad oil		6,054,000
Shortening		517,000
Oleomargarin		30,000
Other edible uses		194,000
Soap		1,545,000
Paint and varnish		13,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		100,000
Chemicals		2,039,000
Lubricants and greases		27,0000
Other uses		6,157,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		Pounds
Sulphonation		225,000
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		1,264,000
Other uses		592,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining		
Fat-splitting		5,158,000
Winterizing and pressing		
Sulphonation		[2]
Hydrogenation		687,000
Pressing		5,857,000
Soap		29,355,000
Lubricants and greases		971,000
Other uses		148,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	8,991,000	[2]
Oleomargarin	[2]	[2]
Hydrogenation	995,000	
Other edible uses	321,000	486,000
Soap		
Lubricants and greases	111,000	27,000
Other uses	22,000	[2]
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	[2]	
Oleomargarin	381,000	
Other edible uses	96,000	
Soap		74,000
Other uses	[2]	83,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		6,201,000
Oleomargarin		[2]
Hydrogenation		3,634,000
Other edible uses		24,000
Other uses		
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	[2]
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2]
Pressing	2,173,000	
Shortening	905,000	533,000
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2]
Other uses	265,000	14,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	29,156,000	
Fat-splitting	10,221,000	
Hydrogenation	968,000	
Sulphonation	390,000	191,000
Soap	58,660,000	23,449,000
Lubricants and greases	1,867,000	[2]
Other uses	520,000	102,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Anima fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	6,088,000
Soap	376,000
Lubricants and greases	473,000
Other uses	4,714,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,075,000
Other uses	[2]
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	[2]
Sulphonation	
Soap	[2]
Paint and varnish	32,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	
Lubricants and greases	7,000
Other uses	74,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	46,000
Paint and varnish	[2]
Lubricants and greases	
Other uses	173,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
All uses	17,214,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1]
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	197,000
Soap	1,297,000
Paint and varnish	17,000
Chemicals	477,000
Lubricants and greases	206,000
Other uses	1,404,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	12,000
Soap	290,000
Paint and varnish	22,000
Lubricants and greases	246,000
Chemicals	548,000
Other uses	2,886,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2]
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	2,641,000
Paint and varnish	626,000
Lubricants and greases	49,000
Chemicals	425,000
Other uses	4,285,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	12,100,000
Soap	3,913,000
Paint and varnish	65,000
Other uses	62,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	3,480,000
Fat-splitting	1,392,000
Hydrogenation	5,567,000
Sulphonation	279,000
Oleomargarin	1,704,000
Soap	2,254,000
Paint and varnish	536,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]
Chemicals	2,613,000
Lubricants and greases	393,000
Other uses	7,893,000

[1] Included in "Vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[2] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.
[3] Included in "Materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

Essential Oil Trade Propects Favorable

An optimistic picture of probable business for the essential oil industry during at least the first half of this year was painted by Hans P. Wesemann, vice-president and secretary of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., at the recent annual meeting of the Essential Oil Association in New York.

Mr. Wesemann was reelected president of the association; Gerard J. Danco, Gerard J. Danco, Inc., and George H. McGlynn, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.,

H. P. Wesemann
Reelected President

were reelected vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, and Philip Chaleyer, Ph. Chaleyer, Inc., and F. J. Lueders, George Lueders & Co., were named to the executive committee.

In his annual report to the members Mr. Wesemann said that, "at the close of 1949 conditions were such that one can look forward to really good business for at least the first half of this year. The many and varied industries which are being served by the Essential Oil Association are working hard to overcome their

—Continued on page 59

ACS Plans Meeting In Three Sessions

The American Chemical Society will hold its 117th national meeting in three sessions during March and April of this year. The opening session will be in the Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., from March 26 to 30; the second session will be in the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, from April 9 to 13, and the final session will be in the Statler hotel, Detroit, from April 16 to 20.

The role of vitamin B-12 in animal and human nutrition, new insight into the molecular structure of matter, and recent discoveries in the physical chemistry of bone are among the subjects to be discussed in several hundred papers during the technical sessions to be held in the three cities under the sponsorship of eighteen professional divisions of the society. One hundred and thirty local sections of the ACS will be represented.

The chemist's role in maintaining the smooth pace of machine-age America through the synthesis of lubricating oils

—Continued on page 57

Koppers Appoints Jones To New Research Post

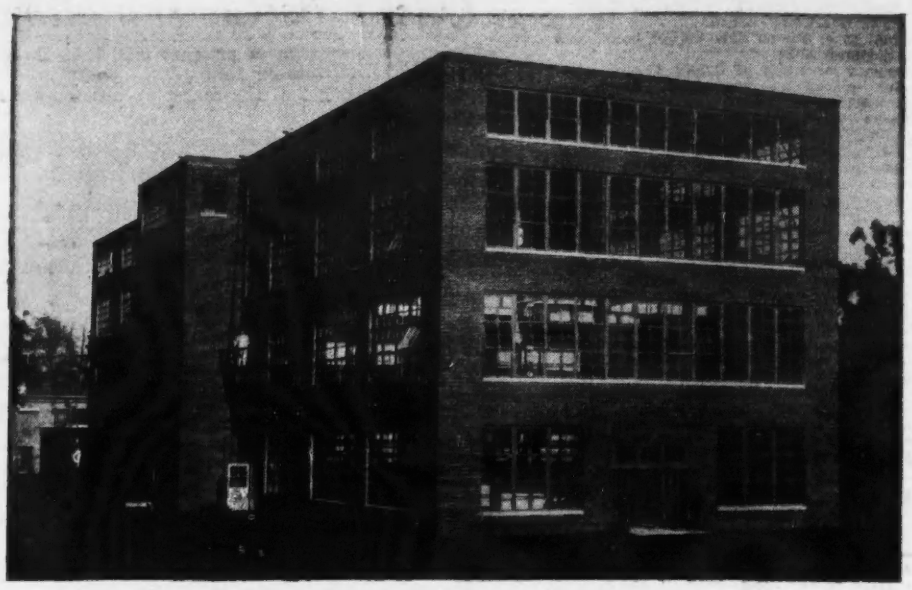
Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed Dr. F. L. Jones manager of the research administration section of its central research department. In this post, Dr. Jones will be responsible for liaison between the research department and the various divisions and departments of the company, and will act for the manager and associate manager of the department in their absence.

Other appointments announced were those of Dr. W. J. Monacelli as assistant manager of the patents section; Dr. G. A. Webb as assistant manager of the development section; Dr. R. H. Hartigan as assistant manager of the laboratory section, and B. K. Pospishil as manager of the experiment station at Koppers seaboard plant in Kearny, N. J.

British Groups Merge

The Pharmaceutical Export Group, Great Britain, has merged with the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, and the joint organization will be continued as the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, with headquarters at Tavistock House North, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1.

V1573 JAN 50 XUM



Merck & Co., Inc. completes new factory building at Rahway, N. J., for large-scale production of synthetic Vitamin A.

And now... SYNTHETIC VITAMIN A MERCK

A new member has joined the distinguished family of Merck Vitamins: SYNTHETIC VITAMIN A.

An initial, limited supply of this important vitamin is now available. Full production is expected within a few months from our new manufacturing unit devoted exclusively to Vitamin A. We are making every effort to complete these large-scale installations which will assure a dependable source of supply of Synthetic Vitamin A in the quantities you require.

We cordially invite your inquiries and advance orders.

CALL MERCK FOR VITAMINS

- Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
- Thiamine Mononitrate
- Thiamine Hydrochloride
- Riboflavin
- Niacin
- Niacinamide
- Niacinamide Hydrochloride
- Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
- Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
- Ascorbic Acid
- Menadione (Vitamin K Active)
- Vitamin K_1
- Alpha Tocopherol
- Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
- Choline

MERCK

MERCK VITAMINS

MERCK & CO., INC. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

January 13, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .11½- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
tanks, works lb. .09½ - .10½
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech., fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .26 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - .78
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb 1.30 1.35
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works, lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .50 .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 .47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 23%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 18.00 -22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls. same basis, lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms lb. .49 —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Aminoacetic NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 500-kilo lots, kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton. 110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 165.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 160.00 - —
Acid, basic, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., works ton. 86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 140.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb. 10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .40½- —
Caprylic, dms lb. .40½- —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .21 .22
Chlorosuiphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l., lb. .26½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24¼
double dist., dms lb. .25¼- .26¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .09¼- .10¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09¼- .10¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .84 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .70 - .85
50% at 204° to 207° C, c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .86 - .96
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - .85
petroleum, 179°C to 196°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .64½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
200° to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
220° to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .48 - .51
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .60½
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° to 298°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
295° to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36 - —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb. .29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Desoxycholic lb. 17.00 -22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 —
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½ - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb. bots lb. .33 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .083 - —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
L, bbls., works lb. .95 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls. 20 bbls. or more, lb. .285 - .333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ - —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3548
tech., 22%, bbls., l.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .73
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .23 - .23½
60%, dms lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .92 - .95
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½ - .23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 16.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .30½- —
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming)
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼ - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ - .15½

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral.
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	alloyed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bls.	bales			prod.	producer
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
		frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
bxs.	boxes			refy.	refinery
C.	centigrade	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
		I.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color			solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid		
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	min.	minimum		
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	W	west
denat.	denatured	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

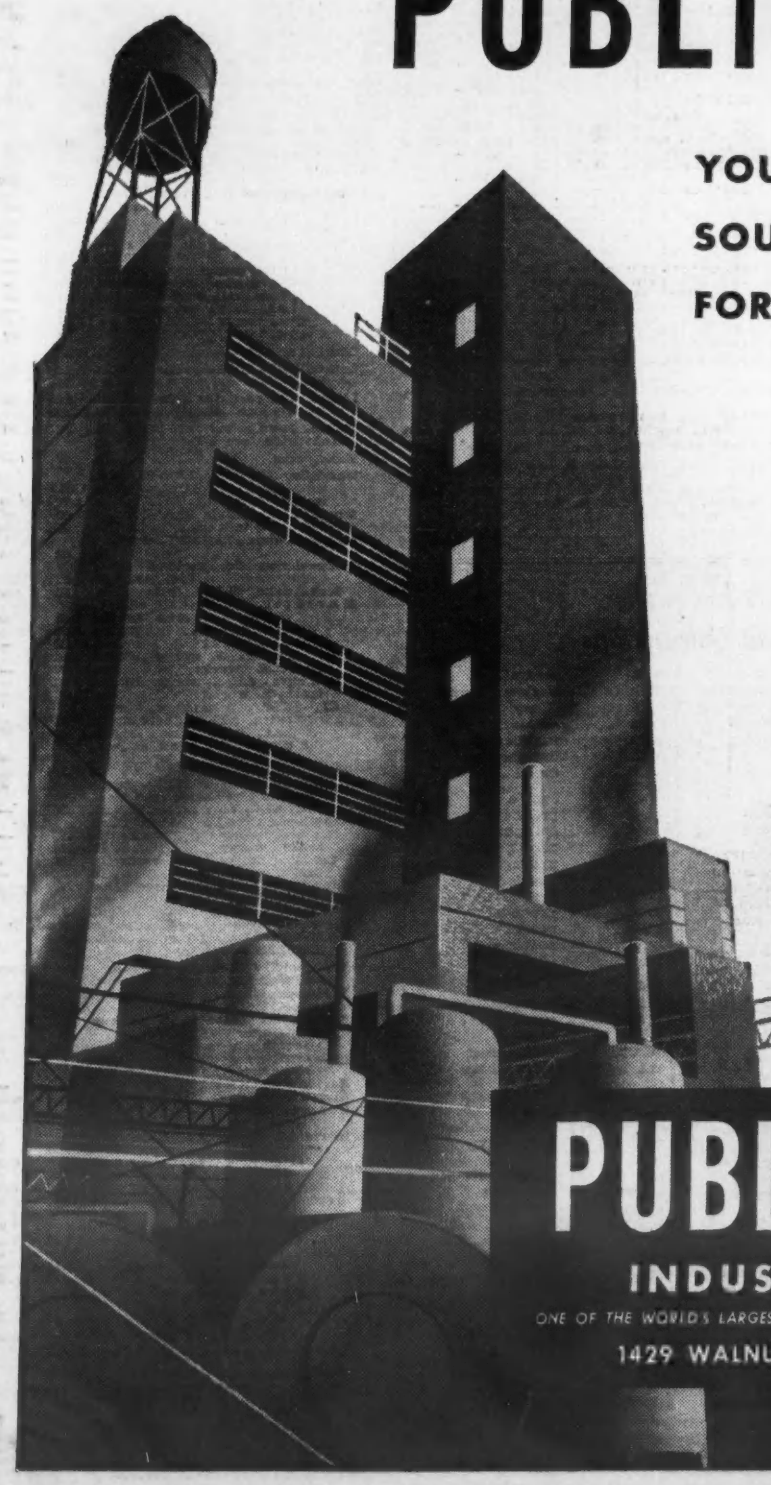
Acid, Palm Oil—Allspice

Acid, palm oil, white, dist., dms	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works	lb.	3.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	3.85	4.00
technical, dms	lb.	1.84	—
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	9.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	9.05	10.00
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).			
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.87	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92	—
Peanut oil, s.d., dms	lb.	.12¾	.13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works	lb.	.58	.62
70-72%, cbys., works	lb.	.61	.66
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.51	1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).			
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		6.50	—
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs.		7.50	—
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.50	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l	lb.	.10½	—
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.			
Picramic, bgs.	lb.	.65	.70
Picric, tech., bbls	lb.	.32	.33
NF, bbls.	lb.	.42	—
Propionic, nat., dms., works	lb.	.16	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
synth., pure, dms., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls	lb.	No prices.	
NF, cryst., dms	lb	2.95	3.48
resub., dms	lb	3.45	3.60
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.41	—

Acid, ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	2.97	3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls	lb.	.28	—
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l	lb.	.31	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.38	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.32	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.40	—
powder, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.49	.53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms	lb.	.10¾	.11¾
double dist., dms	lb.	.11¾	.12¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.14¼	.14¾
single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.13¼	.13¾
triple pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16½	.17
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works	lb.	.90	—
tech., bbls., works	lb.	.65	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.		1.40	—
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs.		1.80	2.50
tanks, E. works ton.		13.75	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.		1.65	—
t.c.l., E. works 100 lbs.		2.05	2.75
tanks, E. works ton.		17.00	—
98%, tanks, E. works ton.		18.00	—
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.07¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¼	.09¾
8 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	.13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works.	ton.	19.00	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.10	.10½
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms	lb.	.68	.69
70-72%, dms.	lb.	.80	.85
75-76%, dms.	lb.	.86	.90

Acid, tannic, USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.48	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.47	1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.31½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.32	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.33	—
small, dms	lb.	.35	.37
imported, kgs	lb.	.28	.30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.40	—
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	2.20	2.40
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	.55	.60
Root, bbls.	lb.	.60	.70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots.	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots.	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.37	.55
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.	lb.	.33	.40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	1.50	1.75
Agrimony herb, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works,	lb.	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls	lb.	1.63	1.68
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.68	1.73
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	.78	.85

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)			
light, dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.67½	.72½
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31½	—
works	lb.	.32½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	—
works	lb.	.31	—
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.17	—
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.15	—
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)			
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.32	—
128-132°C, dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.42	—
Benzyl, dms.	lb.	.60	.88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.45	.50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, Ill., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
tankwagon, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	—
ether production, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
t.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.55	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	2.75	2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.42½	—
t.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.46½	.51¼
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.32½	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.41½	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.45½	.50¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.31½	—
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.40	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	.49
tanks, same basis	gal.	.30	—
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.43	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.47	.52
tanks, same basis	gal.	.33	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.40½	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44½	.49¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	—
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R.	gal.	.42½	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.46½	.51¼
tanks, same basis	gal.	.32½	—
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).			
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R.	gal.	17.49	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	17.53	17.58
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.39	—
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R.	gal.	.39	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.43	.48
tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	18.44	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.48	18.53
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.34	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.30	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, refined, fermentation).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27¾	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.38	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.41	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.28	—
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.39½	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.42½	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.29½	—
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.41	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.44	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.31	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots.	lb.	2.15	3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, cns.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65	.70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis	lb.	.60	.68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½	—
works	lb.	.08	—
t.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	—
works	lb.	.08½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08	—
works	lb.	.06½	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.47	—
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.40	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.36	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.15	.16
denaturing grade, dms.	gal.	1.33	1.48
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Algin, bbls., clb. dms	lb.	.76	1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)			
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).			
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.19	.19½



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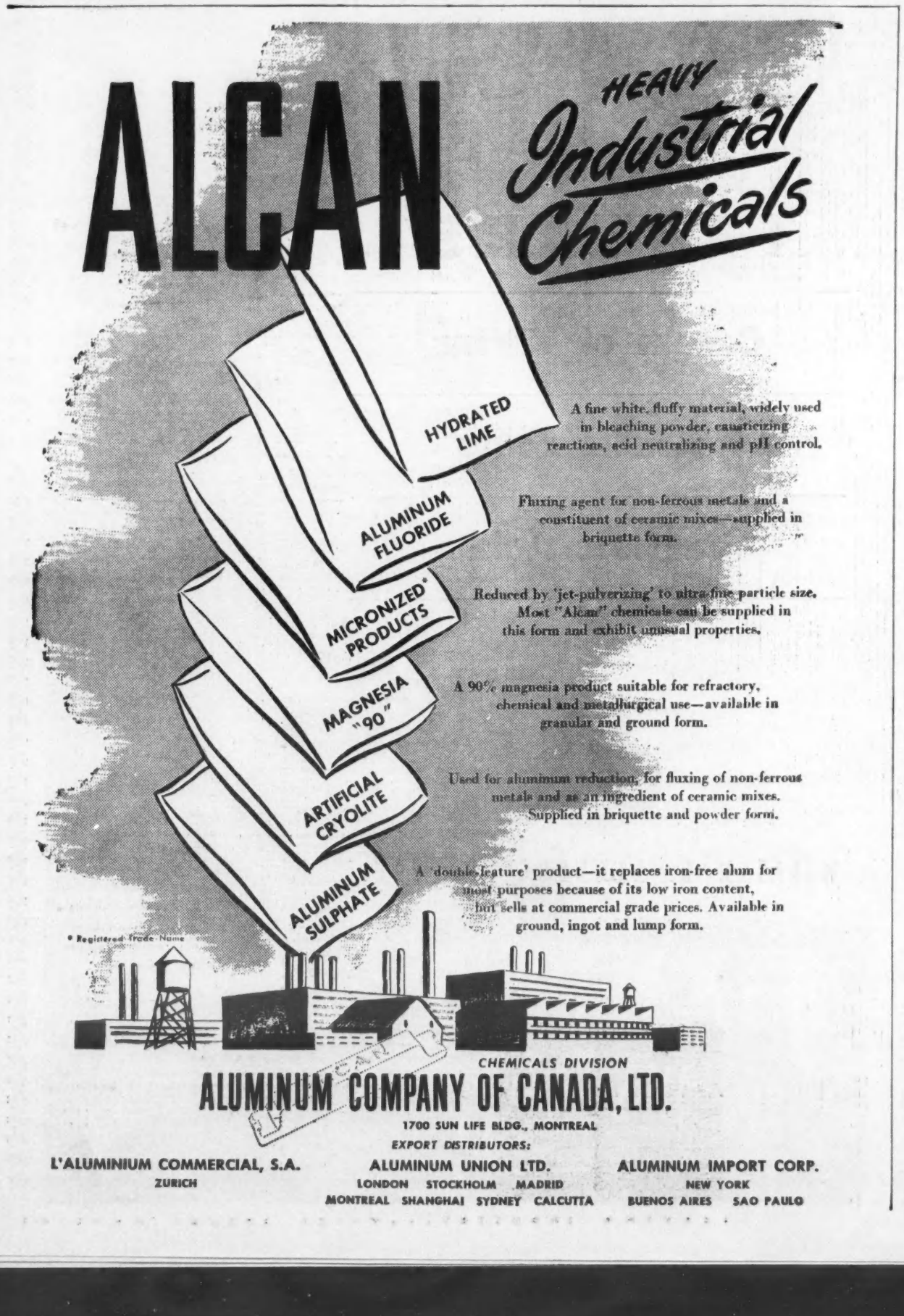
Allyl Bromide—Anthraquinone

Allyl bromide, cboys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .21 - .23
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.50 - —
Alphacellulose, ogs., c.l., works lb .14 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb. 70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb 41 - 42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene bbls lb .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .29½ - 30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms, l.c.l., dlvd. lb .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb .30 - 40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls. lb. 07¾- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).

Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works lb. 0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 50.00 - 54.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 - 86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works. lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. 76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .35¼- —

Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 —
jars, works lb. 15.00 - 17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms lb. .48½- —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. 44½- —
varnish, standard, dms lb .49 - —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum, resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works lb .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.50 - 12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .97 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ammophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 74.00 - 75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17½
2 lb. .19 - .19½
3 lb. .21 - .21½
4 lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 76.50 - 77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 - 81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 - 80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 302.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 355.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .31 - .36
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½- .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb .80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.79 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½- —
kgs., works lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs lb. .80 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs lb. .85 - —
A.C.S., grade, dms lb. .88 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 57.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton. 58.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb. .23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 212.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 265.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 - 50.00
converters', bulk, works ton. 45.00 - 50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
commercial, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Thiosulphate, jars lb .32 - .36
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots lb. 36.00 - —
monobasic, bots lb. 34.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 6.50 - —
monobasic, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, cms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .16 - .16½
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .32 - .33
Seed, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .80 - .86
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .85 - —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A fine white, fluffy material, widely used in bleaching powder, causticizing reactions, acid neutralizing and pH control.
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A 90% magnesia product suitable for refractory, chemical and metallurgical use—available in granular and ground form.
Used for aluminum reduction, for fluxing of non-ferrous metals and as an ingredient of ceramic mixes. Supplied in briquette and powder form.
A 'double-feature' product—it replaces iron-free alum for most purposes because of its low iron content, but sells at commercial grade prices. Available in ground, ingot and lump form.
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Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys ..... lb. .29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .28¾ - —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28 - —
Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E of Miss ..... lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd ..... lb. .20 - .23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.35 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. ..... oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls ..... lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .22 .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, taevo kilo. 140.00 -150.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 -16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls ..... lb. .45 - .75
root, bls. ..... lb. 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .13 .16
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls ..... lb. No stocks
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .40 - .42
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06¼ - .06¾
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 940.00 -960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 485.00 -492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 400.00 - —
Fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines. ton. 313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 111.50 -141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 86.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 78.50 -79.00
6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ... ton. 58.00 -59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines ... ton. 52.00 -52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 49.00 -49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 41.50 -42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 35.00 -35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 30.50 -31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 29.50 -30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 28.00 -28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 30.50 -31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 30.50 -31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ... ton. 19.00 -27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09 —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..... gal. .09½ - .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 36.50 —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ —
process form, bgs., works lb. 05¾ - .15
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration,, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ..... ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 13.50 -14.00
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 9.00 - 9.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units ... vial. .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.35 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs ..... lb. .60 .65
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .53 .55
Barbital, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms. ..... lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works. ..... lb. .25½ .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ... ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 5.12 —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .34 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .35 - .38
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. .12½ - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ... ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .20 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 —
Baryta ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9 40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..... ton. 20.00 —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .65 - 1.10
Root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 11.00 —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb .19 .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 26¼ - —
4% gamma 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½ - —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 —
Benzocaine, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .23 - —
Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Dangerfield, Tex., Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh district, St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y., Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Wyandotte, Mich., Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.15 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq lb. .20½ - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½ - .22
Peroxide, pure, 6b. ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..... lb. .60 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19½
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb. 1.60 - 3.50
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.34 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.55 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.90 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 43.75 -48.00
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb. 43.75 -48.00
Sulphate, cns. ..... lb. 43.75 -48.00
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .35 .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb .21 .23½
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - 24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works lb. 90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. ..... lb 45 .50
Biotin, cryst. ..... gram. 12.50 —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars ..... lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, 6b. dms ... lb 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. ... lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, 6b. dms. ... lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, 6b. dms. ..... lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms. ... lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
cs. l.c.l., shipt. point ... lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14½ - .22½

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Antimony Butter—Blanc Fixe

Black, carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works ..... lb. .0650 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0690 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ... lb. 117 - .1178
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. 13¾ - —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. 05½ - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse ... lb 09½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb .09 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. 03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. 07½ - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb 1125 - .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07 .30
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. 0160 - 0678
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. ..... lb .12 .13
bark of root, bls ..... lb .30 .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls ..... lb. .70 .80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .28 .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. ... lb .45 .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... ton. 106.00 - —

When you make Monsanto your source of phenol you can select from three grades—phenol, U.S.P.; phenol 85% solution; liquid phenol 88% solution. Delivery can be made promptly from the nearest Monsanto warehouse.

Phenol is used in manufacturing many products, including dyestuffs, molding powders, paints, lubricating oils, disinfectants, textiles, explosives, tanning materials, medicinals, antiseptics, preservatives, deodorants, soaps, embalming fluids, vermin exterminators, rubber compounds and photographic chemicals.

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para-Chloroaniline
ortho-Chlorophenol
para-Chlorophenol
Cyclohexylamine
Dicyclohexylamine
Dinitroaniline
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 46.5°
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48.0°
Monsanto Salt
ortho-Nitroaniline
ortho-Nitrobiphenyl
para-Nitrobiphenyl
ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene
para-Nitrochlorobenzene
para-Nitrophenol
ortho-Phenetidine
para-Phenetidine
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Salicylic Acid, Technical
Sodium Benzoate, Technical
Sodium Salicylate, Technical
para-Toluenesulfonamide
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City.....*Zone*...*State*.....

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Blanc Fixe, Dry, Direct Process—Calcium Carbonate

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works ton 90.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 • —
N. Y. whse. ton 113 00 • —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton 67.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis ton 73 00 • —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5 00 • —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 8.25 • —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton 8.25 • —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½- .17½
l.c.l. lb. .17½- .22
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .38 • .40
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 • —
Toner, obls., ultno flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 • —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 • .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .45 • —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 • —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same nasis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 • —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .45 • —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 • .79
Blue, permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 • —
tungstic lb. 4.00 • —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 • —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .45 • —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .45 • —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 • —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 • .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 • —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 • .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 • —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 • —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 1.24 • —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .45 • .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 • .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 75.00 • —
junk, bulk, same basis ton 50 00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 65.00 • —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 • —
Bone meal, steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton 65.00 • —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 • —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton 65.00 • —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see Di, precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls lb. .14 • .16
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 • .45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.50 • —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 115.25 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 120.25 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton 90.50 • —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 135.25 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 140.25 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 64.00 • —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 61.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 106.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 111.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton 81.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 126.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 131.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 57 25 • —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton 80.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 85.00 • —
Borax, tech., granular 99½%, bbls., c.l., works ton 55.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 100.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 105.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.25 • —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 85.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 90.00 • —
bbls., c.l., works ton 60.25 • —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 105.00 • —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 110.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.25 • —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 • .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • .23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 • —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 • —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 • —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 • —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .21 • —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 • 1.70
cbys. lb. 1 42 • —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 • 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 • .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 • 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 • 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 • .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 • .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 • .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 • —
powdered lb. .13 • —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags, c.l., works lb. .03¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 • .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .13¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 • .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾- .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 • .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis. lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 • .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .09¾- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .45 • —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 • —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 • .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .75 • .80
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 • .18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .23 • .25
Berries, bgs lb. .80 • .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20 • .26
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 • —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .19 • .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, Ill., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16 • —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 • —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 • —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 • —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 • 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, reagent, jars lb. 2.64 • 2.65
Iodide, jars lb. 5.00 • 5.22
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 • —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb. 2.15 • —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 • —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 • —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 • —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 • —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 • —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. .65 .66
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 • .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .27 • .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb. .30 • .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 • —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 • —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 • —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more, works unit. .10 • —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 • —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 • —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .09½ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .75 .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 121 00 • —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

PARA AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

New drug

Para Aminosalicylic Acid (4-aminosalicylic acid; 2-hydroxy, 4-aminobenzoic acid) inhibits the growth of the tubercle bacillus at low concentrations in vitro. The results of preliminary studies of its therapeutic effectiveness have been promising. The drug is now undergoing extensive clinical investigation. Indications are that Para Aminosalicylic Acid will prove a valuable agent in the treatment of human tuberculosis, either alone or in conjunction with other drugs such as streptomycin.

Calco Para Aminosalicylic Acid, and its sodium salt, like other Calco products, are unexcelled in quality and are suitable for parenteral as well as oral use.

	PAS	SODIUM PAS
APPEARANCE	White crystalline powder	White crystalline powder
MELTING POINT	147°—150°C.	——
LOSS ON DRYING	n.m.t. 1.0%	15.5—18.5% (dihydrate)
ASSAY	n.l.t. 99.0% (anhydrous basis)	n.l.t. 99.0% (anhydrous basis)
PACKING	25, 50, 100-lb. fibre drums	25, 50, 100-lb. fibre drums

Represented in Canada by Calco Chemical Division, North American Cyanamid, Ltd., Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.; Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto 1, Ontario.

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Sodium Sulfamerazine U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal, micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal, micro crystal and Calcomites)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
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Sulfabenzamide
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Choline Chloride
Choline Citrate, Tri
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
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Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
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PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT • CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .21 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton.37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 9.00 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.30.00 -59.00
USP gran bbls lb .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
USP, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .70
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., divd. E. of Rockies dm.24.00 -28.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms. lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ —
Nitrate, tech., works lb. .07 - .09
Pantothenate dextro jars gram 07½
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs 6.75 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7 10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works. ton.105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton.115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton.125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., cns., c.l., works. lb .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 1 75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 .85
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms., lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
slabs, cs lb. .56 - —
tablets, cs lb. .74 - —
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.30
powd., bxs. lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.02 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .13¾- .14
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. 09 .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose—Sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, extra fancy, cold, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.55
bold, cs., afloat lb. 3.40 - 3.45
medium, cs lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Coorges, cs., futures lb. 2.25 - 2.30
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., futures lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Indian, cs., futures lb. 3.20 - 3.25
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - 2.15
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk, grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. 67½ —
tins, works gm. .56 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units, per gram lb. 37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .22 - —
dms., works milli. units. .20 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units. .44 - —
Carvol, bots lb.10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .23 - .23½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .23 - .24
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .28 Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .18¾- .19½
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22½- —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24½- —

Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls., lb. .26 - .27
broken, bls. lb. .26 - .27
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .13 - .14
broken, bls. lb. .12 - .12½
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls. lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. lb. .14½- .15
unscraped, bls. lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls. lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. lb. .14½- .15
unscraped, bls. lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .28 - .30
medium, bls. lb. .36 - .37
thin, bls. lb. .44 - .45
Buds, China, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long tons.112.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns lb.12.00 -45.00
synthetic, cns lb.24.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
futures, bgs. lb. .25½- .26
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .36
molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51

Cellulose acetate, flake, regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49
Butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs. works lb .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - .54
43% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —

Calcium Chloride—Chestnut Extract

Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb .70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02⅞- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, ogs., c.l., works. ton.32.50 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .45 - .48
Roman, bls lb. .95 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .33
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton.49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works. ton.46.80 -59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 -45.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works. ton.41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South ton.30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.35.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.23.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
Willow, powd., bbls lb. .06 .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0438- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0465- —
tanks, works lb. .0370- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1115- —

HEYDEN

The Sign of Quality and Reliability!

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

FORMALDEHYDE

In tank cars or in bottles, Heyden Formaldehyde is a clear, colorless solution free of impurities which might cause residual foreign odor or discoloration.

Produced under rigid laboratory control from pure raw materials, it assures uniform yields and high quality. Available as Formaldehyde Solution U.S.P. or as Methanol-free Formaldehyde, it assays not less than 37% by weight.

Shipped in tank cars, tank trucks, drums, carboys and bottles.

H-C-H H-C-H

PARAFORMALDEHYDE

This alternative source of methylene linkages is equal to Heyden Formaldehyde in purity and uniformity.

Powder, Flo Granules and Granules • Fiber Drums: 250, 100, 50 and 25 lbs.

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HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE

U.S.P. (Methenamine) Granular and Powder • Fiber Drums: 100, 50 and 25 lbs.

Technical Granular and Powder.

Barrels: 200 and 150 lbs. • Fiber Drums: 100, 50 and 25 lbs.

H-C-H H-C-H H-C-H H-C-H

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

CHICAGO 6 • PHILADELPHIA 3

SAN FRANCISCO 11 • RUMFORD 16, R. I.

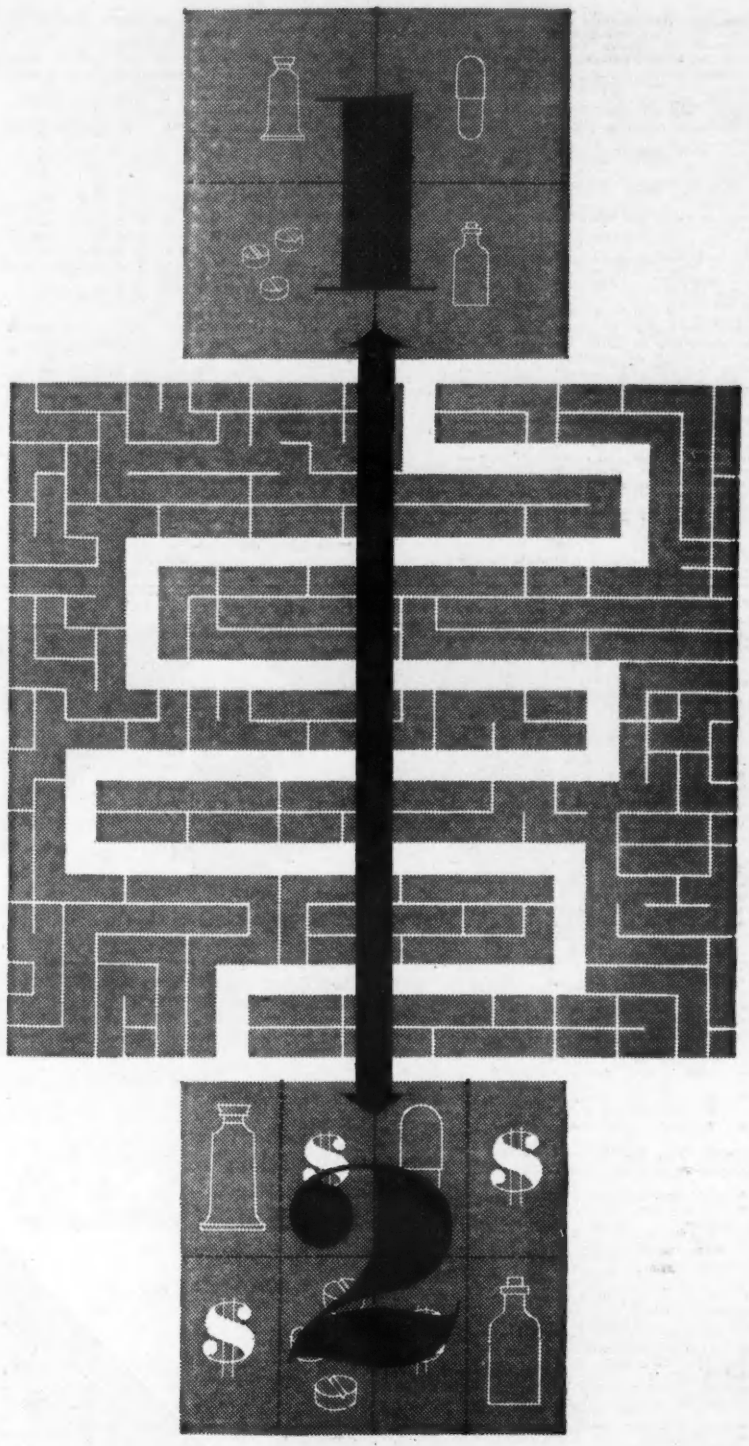
Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Chlorobenzenes • Creosotes • 2,4-D • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Quadrafos • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

China Clay—Dyes, Coaltar, General Use

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l. works. ton 16.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net ton 35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton 45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l. stock points lb. .82 - 1.05
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 1.20
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .19
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., ex lb. .08 - .08½
8½%, bbls., ex lb. No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .71 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .55 - —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .69 - —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works. lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .83 - .90
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .20 - .20½
Citral, bots., cns lb. 3.60 - 5.05
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb. 15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .19 - .19½
futures, bls. lb. No offering
Zanzibar, bls lb. .18¾- .19
futures lb. .18½- .19
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 .65
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - .72
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - .69
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms, lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 8% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .58 - .58½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Blue, root, bls. lb. .17 - .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 86.00 -96.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Collodion, USP, cans lb. .24 - .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .58 - .60
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works. lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .1860- .2575
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .46½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .24¾- .25¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .25½- .28½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26½- .30%
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ .27¼
Quinolate, fib. dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¼- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works. lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 11.90 -13.00
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815- .2245
l.c.l., works lb. .2050- .2345
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 - .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 195.00 - —
Pacific ports ton 190.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .08 - .08¼
Italian, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills ton 62.00 -64.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29
imported, kgs. lb. .22 - .24
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works. gal. .20 - —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1130- .1255
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1160- .1285
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1225- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1255- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - .1125
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1180- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1210- —
ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1050- .1150
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., top lots, works lb. .30 - —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .44 - .54
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Persian, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton. 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.35 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works lb. .09¼- .10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 1.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .55
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .61
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .34 - .54
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 63% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton 44.15 -55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works ton 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10½- .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .22
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd lb. .33 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms., lb. 9.00 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher
Potato, bgs lb. .08½- .10
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -52.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .63 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½- .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½- .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .38 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - .52½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½- .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½- —
tanks, works lb. .55½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 260.00 -300.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 15.00 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .70 - .85
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .34 - .36
Oleate, light, dms lb. .26 - .28
Stearate, dms lb. .27 - .29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms lb. .93 1.00
smaller containers lb 1.05 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
dewhiskered, bgs lb. .13 - .13½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 35-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 47%, m.p., c.l., dms lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .28 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnapthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots. dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .20 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 - .52
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.i., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 64.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .60 - .65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .24
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .25 - .30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .10 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .45 - .47
mass, cs lb. .90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.75 2.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns. lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 23, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 - —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 - —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .76 - —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 - —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .90 - —
79 Ponceau R lb. .68 - —
151 Orange II lb. .44 - —
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —



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Originators and Developers of the AMPIN● for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

Dyes, Coaltar, General Use—Ethylmorphine Hydrochloride

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):

179	Azo rubine	lb.	.95	—
176	Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
180	Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.74	—
185	Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202	Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203	Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208	Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216	Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234	Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246	Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278	Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.74	—
289	Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299	Diamond black F	lb.	1.78	—
304	Nerol 2B	lb.	1.84	—
326	Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.45	—
332	Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365	Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382	Diamine black BH	lb.	1.51	—
401	Diamine black BH	lb.	.52	—
406	Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	—
419	Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420	Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448	Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518	Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
561	Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581	Direct deep black EW extra	lb.	.81	—
593	Diamine green B	lb.	.80	—
598	Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620	Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639	Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640	Tartrazine	lb.	1.34	—
655	Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657	Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662	Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667	Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671	Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680	Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681	Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

698	Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720	Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.00	—
729	Victoria blue B	lb.	2.46	2.68
737	Wool green S	lb.	2.14	—
749	Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814	Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.76	—
841	Safranine	lb.	2.58	—
865	Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922	Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.28	—
969	Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978	Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027	Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034	Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054	Alizarin saphire B	lb.	2.59	—
1078	Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1090	Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.96	—
	double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099	Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
	double paste	lb.	3.32	—
1101	Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106	Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.52	—
1113	Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150	Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151	Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
	double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212	Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217	Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4	Acid anthracine brown P.G.	lb.	2.48	—
p-14	Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).

p-24	Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80	Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.35	—
p-202	Zambesi black V	lb.	.97	—
p-244	Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.25	—
p-313	Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.

Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.80	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.22	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers works.

Auramine, G	lb.	1.66	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y extra	lb.	.58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.34	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.80	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.08	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.

Black, acid blue, B extra	lb.	.76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	.43	—
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.45	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.18	1.24
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.40	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.35
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	.45
select, bndls	lb.	.55	.60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	38.75	42.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.25	.32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram.		.45	.50
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.		2.15	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs.		3.10	—
smaller lots 100 lbs.		3.35	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.75	Nom.
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.0	50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	50.00	51.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	35.00	36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate)			
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works	lb.	16¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.00	—
75 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.80	—
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns.	lb.	.75	.90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09½	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.46	—
Benzoate, dms	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works	lb.	.70	
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms	lb.	.39	.41
Butyrate, bots	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl	lb	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.30	3.60
Formate, dms.	lb.	.35	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.08	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms	lb.	1.00	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate). 40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine, dms	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.16¾	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Monostearate, dms	lb	.38	.40
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

producers of basic chemicals
for manufacturers and processors

A major source of supply for—

DETERGENT D-40
DETERGENT SLURRY
ALKANE
POLYBUTENES
CRESYLIC ACIDS
NAPHTHENIC ACIDS

SODIUM SULFONATES
PURIFIED SULFONATE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
GAS ODORANTS
WETTING AGENTS
QUATERNARY COMPOUND ATM-50
ORTHO, META, PARA XYLENE

XYLOL
BENZOL
LUBE OIL ADDITIVES
ALIPHATIC ACID
HYDROFORMER CATALYST
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE

Inquiries on description, properties and uses of products are invited... write

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

38 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. • 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF. • 600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
824 WHITNEY BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .14
Eugenol, prime, USP. lb. 2.05 - 2.75
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls. lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works. ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 Nom.
French, bgs. lb. .12 Nom.
Indian, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .06¾ - .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11½- —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 28.00 - 32.50
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.35 - 2.60
Fishberries, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver)
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Baltic area ton. 170.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Baltic area ton. 160.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .42 - .45
Fluorspar, acid grade bgs., c.l., ton. 47.50 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., mines. ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net ton. 39.00 - 41.00
powd., 90-92% ton. 41.00 - —
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%, ton. 34.00 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - 37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 34.00 - 36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 33.00 - 35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 - 34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0350- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ton. 2.00 - 4.00
tmp., bgs., c.l. ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —

G

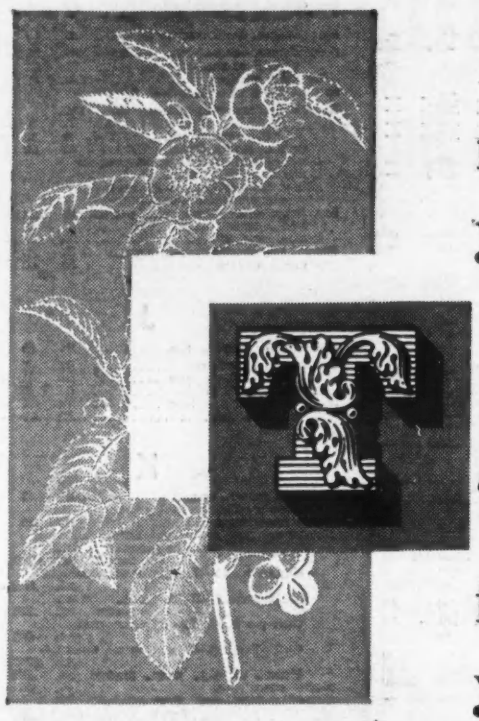
G salt, bbls. lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls. No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10125- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1120- —
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks gal. .10 - .11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks gal. .0975- .10375
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .05875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.15 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Gentian root, bls. lb. .13 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .21
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
prime lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, bots. lb. 7.25 - 11.80
Root, African, bls. lb. .44 - .45
Cochin, bleached, bgs. lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .47 - .48
No. 2, bgs. lb. .46 - .47
No. 3, bgs. lb. .45 - .46
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .39½ Nom.
Ginseng root, cs lb. 12.00 - 16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l. bxs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .17½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 - .30
Glue, hide, 237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .32
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33 - .36½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - .38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - .39

Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .15¾- .18¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .15¼- .16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .24⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23⅝- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .38 - .30
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz. 22.00 - 22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 3.25 - 3.40
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

Ethylorthotoluidine—Green, Chrome, Reduced Color

Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.50 - 14.00
USP (X, bots oz. 14.50 - 15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .25 Nom.
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2 whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd. lb. .06½- —
White, choice, loose lb. .07¼- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .05¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C.E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .34 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .35 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .36 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .36½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .37¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .37¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¾- —
Green, chrome, cp., color content, 36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .42 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .43¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .44¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16½- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18¾- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —



maybe
you can get
theophylline
from tea leaves...
you'll get it quicker
from Mallinckrodt and no maybe!

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Theophylline Anhydrous This grade is of U.S.P. purity but contains not more than 0.5% water (U.S.P. permits 9.5% water).

Theophylline & Sodium Acetate U.S.P.
Above products available in 100-lb. leverpak drums, 25-lb. fiber drums, 5-lb. bottles.

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Available in 100-lb. leverpak drums, 25-lb. glass jars, 5-lb. bottles.

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ACID ACETYLSALICYLIC	FERROUS GLUCONATE	POTASSIUM IODIDE
ACID MANDELIC	MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE	SODIUM BROMIDE
BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE	PHENOBARBITAL	SODIUM IODIDE
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE	PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM	SODIUM SALICYLATE
CALCIUM GLUCONATE	POTASSIUM BICARBONATE	SULFANILAMIDE
CALCIUM MANDELATE	POTASSIUM BROMIDE	SULFATHIAZOLE

83 Years of Service to Chemical Users

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

Uniform, Dependable Purity

Mallinckrodt Street, St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold Street, New York 8, N. Y.
Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Los Angeles • Montreal • Philadelphia • San Francisco

Green, Chrome, Reduced Color, 56-60%—Logwood Extract

Green, chrome, reduced color, 56-60%, bbls., same basis . lb. .26½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis . lb. .27½- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis . lb. .28¾- —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 - 4.95
Carbonate, dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .12 - .13½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. .50 - .70
Camphar (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
C, bgs lb. .23 - .24½
CBB, bgs lb. .19 - .20
CNE, bgs lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
DK, bgs lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs lb. .07 - .08
soft, MA, bgs lb. .11 - .13½
WS, bgs lb. .21 - .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .32 - .35
Sammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .06 - .07
black, bold, bgs lb. .11½- .12½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
pale, chips, bgs lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .29 - .32
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 - .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .38
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .13 - .13½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .13 - .13½
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 1, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .50 - .51
No. 2 lb. .46 - .47
No. 3 lb. .38 - .39
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¼
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 - .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 - .20
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 1.25 Nom.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.26.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt equald ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags., c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .50 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls. lb. .80 - .90
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 - .32
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 - .40
powder, bxs. lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, tredi, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Henna leaves, bls lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .12½- .13¼
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol)
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis lb. .24 - —
bbls. lb. .24½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14¼
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld lb.17.00 -19.00
works lb.17.00 -25.75
smaller lots, frt. alld lb.18.00 -19.50
works lb.18.00 -31.50
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.500.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Hops, NF, bls. lb .40 - .45
Horehound, bls. lb. .17 - .19
Hydrangea root, bls lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls lb. .03½- .09
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 - —
tech., dms. lb. .70 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.35 - 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. oz.13.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .56 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .48 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .30 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .25 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .44 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs lb. .35 - .45
Leaves, bgs. lb. .45 - .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Ichthammol, F, dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, bots lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. 1.03 - —
Indol, CP, bots lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd. lb. 4.83 - 5.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.52 - 1.729
resubl., USP., bots., jars lb. 2.30 - 2.46
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 3.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.45 - 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns lb. 4.40 -12.30
beta, cns. lb 7.05 6.50
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 4.25 4.50
powd., bgs. lb. 4.65 4.90
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 2b cans, c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½- —
solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP, dms., works lb. .06½- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .79
Iron glucoate, NF, dms. lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .84 - .88
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld.
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
ton lots lb. .24 - —
less ton lots lb. .25 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton.29.50 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs. lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms. lb. .35 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .35 - .58
Oxalate, dms. lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns. lb. .84 - .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .97 - 1.10
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .42 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb. .50 .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works lb.25.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .11½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC)
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isoquinoline, anns., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

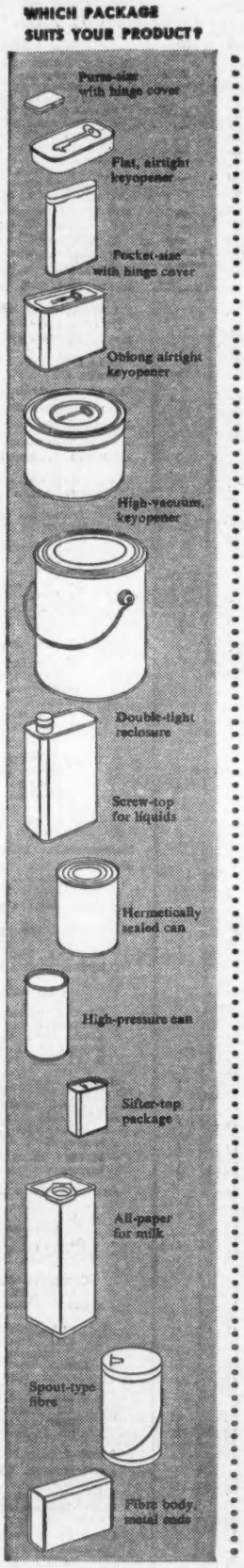
Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .42 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - .55
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .08 - .18
Tar, USP, dms. lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .47 - .49
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .07875- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .066 - —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .121 - .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .085 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .07625- .08875
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .093 - .10
Kola nuts, ogs lb. .08 .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .31 - .33
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .32
hydrous lb. .28 - .30½
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1070- —
Larkspur seed bg. lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bss lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Greek, bls. lb. .08 - .08½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .10½- .11
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .18 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .19 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .19¾- —
powd., bbls. lb. .19¾- —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .20¾- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .39
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.80 - —
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .12 - —
E. St. Louis lb. .1180- —
Metallic paste, dms., 30,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .28 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .29½- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound nghcr
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21¼- —
30% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate ge., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .36 - .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Lead, red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1420- .1475
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼- —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24¼- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .13¼- —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾- .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .22 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- .06¾
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical quicklime, imp. pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.10.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton.10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 8.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.12.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 8.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton.12.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb 4.50 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb 6.50 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.20 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works. lb. 2.95 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .28
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.66.00 -66.50
Litharge, comt. powd., bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls. kgs lb. 1.10 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydroxide, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb 1.63 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb higher
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .83 - .88
leaves, NF lb. .87 - .92
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½- —
Logwood extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- .49½



VERSATILITY..that may solve a packaging problem for you

On this page you see thirteen different types of containers, adaptable to hundreds of different packaging problems and in actual use by scores and scores of different industries.

What you do *not* see here are the many *other* types of containers pioneered and developed by Canco.

Now—add it all up—and you get *versatility*, the art of being many-sided, in creating packages for hundreds of specific packaging problems.

This art has been practiced by Canco since 1901.

There is hardly a major development in metal and fibre packaging that this keen, alert organization has not pioneered.

When you remember that Canco service also includes advice on processes, filling, closing, label design, and marketing, you can see that there are definite advantages to doing business with a versatile package manufacturer.

CALL CANCO FIRST

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

New York • Chicago • San Francisco • Hamilton, Canada

Lovage Root—Methylal, Refined

Lovage root, imp., bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95	- 2.00
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	1.35	- 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo.	kilo.	145.00	-149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls	lb.	.73	- .74
Banda, No. 1, bls	lb	1.05	Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.95	- .96
West Indian, bls	lb.	.84	- .85
broken, bls	lb.	.75	- .76
Madder, Dutch, bgs	lb	.29	.32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	—
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works	lb.	.29	.31
USP, light ctns	lb.	.34	—
heavy, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works	lb.	.20	.30
Bromide, jars	lb.	.90	1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs. c.s., frt. equald	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¼-	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.12½-	—
USP, bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb	.11¾-	—
bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.12¼-	—
kgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb	.13½-	—

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
flake, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	44.00	-46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.86	- 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works.	lb.	4.85	- 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.29	- .30
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.60	- —
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.46	- .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works.	lb.	.20½-	—
sticks, cs., works	lb.	.34	- .38
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.31	- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).			
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb	1.00	- 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.36	- .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.43	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	.50	- —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	67.50	- —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash.	ton.	30.50	- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.			
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.25
Blue, bls.	lb.	.95	- 1.10
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.49	- .50
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.45	- .50

Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- —
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	- —
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.18	- .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works	ton.	74.00	- —
smaller lots, works	ton.	77.00	-82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.	71.75	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	74.75	-79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	70.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	73.00	- —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	74.00	- —
smaller lots, orks	ton.	77.00	-82.00
Gluconate, dms., cns	lb.	1.88	- 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	4.15	- 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.26	- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.00	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms	lb.	.39¼-	—
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.,	lb.	.41½-	—
Metal, cs, dlvd. East	lb.	.30	- .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.22¾	- .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls	lb.	33½-	—
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb.	.20	- —
precip., dms	lb.	.21½-	—
Stearate, ctns., c.l	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots	lb.	36	- .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E	ton.	60.00	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	67.00	- —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E.	lb.	.05¼-	.07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	68.50	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.	ton.	75.50	- —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms	lb.	No prices.	
solid, 8% Mn, dms	lb.	No prices.	

Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	No stocks.	
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock	ton.	65.00	- —
Manna, flake, large, cs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
small, cs.	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	.40	- .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works	lb.	.85	- —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Bohemian, bls.	lb.	.47	- .47½
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.45	Nom.
French, bls.	lb.	.52	- .53
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	- .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.33	- —
500 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.33½-	—
less 500 lbs., works	lb.	.38½-	—
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram.		.06½	—
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian	lb.	10.50	-10.60
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns.	lb.	7.25	Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, ton lots, works, frt. alld., ton lots	lb.	.27	- —
less ton lots, same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, dms.	lb.	2.13	- 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).			
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd.	lb.	3.27	- 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms.	lb.	4.07	- —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	4.22	- —
Metal (see Quicksilver).			
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
USP, fib. dms.	lb.	2.44	- 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Metaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.78	- —
Metachloranitin, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.55	- .80
works, l.c.l.	lb.	.56	- —
80-82%, dms., works	lb.	.35	- —
70-75%, dms., works	lb.	.30	- —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	- —
tanks	lb.	.20	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.28	- 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.76	- —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works	lb.	.80	- —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.85	- —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.58	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.61	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.59	- —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher.			
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.38	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.41	- —
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.26	- —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.47½-	—
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.31	- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, deliveries, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	gal.	.38	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.26	- —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld	gal.	.45	- —
tanks, frt. alld	gal.	.31	- —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., works, 50-lb. or more	lb.	6.25	- 7.00
1 to 49-lb. lots, works	lb.	6.75	- 7.50
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works	lb.	.65	- —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	—

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	lb	.06	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb	08½-	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.54	- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.51½-	—

Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.

Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.60	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	71	- —

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity	gal.	.50	- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.53	- —
frt. alld. W	gal.	.57	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.56½-	—
frt. alld. W	gal.	.60½-	—
tanks, works, frt. alld. E	gal.	.43½-	—
frt. alld. W	gal.	.47	- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.10	- 2.90
extra	lb.	4.00	- 4.40
Benzoate, cns.	lb.	.55	- 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns	lb.	.69	- .71
cyls.	lb.	.60	- .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, multi-unit, works	lb.	.13	- —
single-unit, works	lb.	.10½-	—
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.37	- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.42	—
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.48	1.65
Formate, refd., dms	lb.	.35	.40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works	lb.	.08	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.07	—
Heptin carbonate, bots.	lb.	36.00	-58.00
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.78	- 5.07
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots.	lb.	2.10	2.20
fib. dms.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots.	lb.	5.15	5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs.	lb.	.40	- —
25-50 lbs.	lb.	.45	- —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms.	gm.	3.50	- —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.09	- —

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DDT Government Specifications

2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .73 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .58 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.02 - 3.23
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03⅞- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .11 - .13½
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .28½- .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .06 - —
New Orleans, tanks gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. basis 100% lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.35 - 12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 - 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
tanks, works lb. .59 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 - .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 25.00 - 30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs lb. 5.40 - —
25 lbs lb. 5.50 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.65 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs lb. 4.95 - —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 - —
5 lbs lb. 5.20 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs lb. 1.40 - —
25 lbs lb. 1.45 - —
5 lbs lb. 1.55 - —
Musk root, bls lb No prices
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb. .07½- .08
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .11½- .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11½- .12
Montana, brown, bgs., source, lb. .05½- .06
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .07¼- .07½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11 - .11½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock ton. 52.00 - 54.00
J1 crushed, ex dock ton. 75.00 - —
J2, ex dock ton. 42.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0523- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0375- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 - —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
imported, crude, 78°, 100 ton lots lb. .03½- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 16.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 - 11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 - 10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrobenzene, cbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N. ton. 120.00 - 126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 3.70 - 4.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .43 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .38 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .50 - .51
futures, bgs lb. .48 - .49
West Indian, bgs lb. .30 - .34
futures lb. .29 - .30
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tnks gal. .15½- —
100° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.40 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .70 - .95

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ACETONE

Everything you want
. . . in product
. . . in service

- High Purity
- Pleasant Odor
- Low APHA Color Value
- Fast Deliveries from Stocks in Key Industrial Centers
- Tank car and less-than-tank-car shipments

Whatever combination of advantages you require in Acetone . . . purity, absence of color, pleasing odor, or prompt deliveries in quantities to meet your production schedules . . . you'll find them all in Shell Acetone.

Long known for its value as a chemical intermediate and for its powerful solvency for a wide variety of materials, Shell Acetone steadily gains new applications.

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Oil, Amyris—Oil, Rose

Oil, amyris, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb.80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 - .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .18¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.50
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.00 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, NF cns lb 4.15 - 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 2.95 - 3.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - 70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, white, dms. lb. .25 - .40
sassafrassy, dms lb. .38 - .39
Cananga, native, cns lb. 2.75 - 4.00
rectified, cns. lb. 3.50 - 5.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 - 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.54.00 -70.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tankcars lb. .18¾- —
Oil, castor dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .21 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks lb. .16 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .12 - .13
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾- .16¼
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
USP, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .44 - .55
dms. lb. .32 - .50
Celeryseed, bots lb.15.00 -18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .55 - 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.29.00 -60.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.35 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. 1.05 - 1.55
Java, and Java-type, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb. 1.45 - 1.85
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .15¼- —
Pac. Coast lb. .14½- .14¾
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .23 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .09 - .10
Oil, codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.40 - 1.55
Coriander, bots lb.27.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .11⅝- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01 Nom.
refined, dms., New York lb. .16 - .16¼
tanks lb. .14½- —
Costus, bots. oz.35.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-east and Valley lb. .11 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01 - —
refined, dms. lb. .15¾- .16
tankcars lb. .14¼- .14½
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 5.65 - 6.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .70 - 1.45
70-80%, cns lb. .58 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .13
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - .14
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .15 - .16
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .21 - —
Oil, fishliver, prime, natural or concentrate, 200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .28 - —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .30 - —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .32 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 9.00 -15.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns lb.10.50 -15.00
Bourbon, cns lb.13.00 15.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots lb.21.00 -28.00
Grapefruit lb. .80 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms lb. .12¼- .12¾
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .13 - .13½
prime, burning, dms. lb. .14¾- .15¼
Guaiacwoo, cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns lb. 1.63 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.25 - 7.00
twice rectified lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.30 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns lb. 4.15 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns lb. 3.20 - 4.10
30-32% ester, cns lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. .90 - 1.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Messina lb. 2.55 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns lb. 3.35 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns lb. 5.75 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -11.25
terpeneless, bot lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. lb. .1910- .1950
tankcars lb. .1730- —
tankwagon lb. .1760- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks, gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .23
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .18
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penna., W. cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - —
600-650 steam refd., tanks. gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .37 - .38
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks. gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks. gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms lb. 3.45 - 3.85
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns lb. 9.25 - —
Italian, cns lb. 7.25 - 9.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .06 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms lb. .1180- —
kettle-bodied, dms lb. .1330- —
light-pressed, dms lb. .1080- —
tanks lb. .0920- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .19½- .20
synthetic, cns., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms lb. .28 - .28½
20°, dms. lb. .27 - .27½
30°, dms. lb. .21 - .21½
Neroli, French, bots lb.85.00 -300.00
Haitian, bots lb.175.00 -200.00
Nitrobenzene, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.50 - 4.35
Ocotea cymbarum, dms lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms lb. .24 - .25
Oleo, extra, trcs lb. .15½- .16
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms gal. 1.75 - 1.85
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.50 - 3.00
foots, dms lb. .13 - .13½
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .25 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. .95 - 1.25
Calif., cns. lb. .60 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms lb. .42 - 1.00
Messina, coppers lb. 2.45 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms. lb. .11¾- —
tankcars lb. .10¾- —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.25 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms lb.20.50 -24.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .13 - —
refined, dms lb. .17½- .18
tanks, New York lb. .16 - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns lb. 4.60 - 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms lb. 5.75 - 6.40
redist., USP, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.80
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Pimento berry, dms lb. 3.85 - 5.75
leaf, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C lb. .09½- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .15½ Nom.
Red, single dist., dms lb. .13½- .14
tanks lb. .12¼- —
saponified, dms lb. .12¾- .13¼
double dist., dms lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., c.l., dms lb. .13½- .14
tanks lb. .11½- —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers oz.24.00 -38.00

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ANTISPASMODIC AGENTS
ANALGESICS
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DMC
β-DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL CHLORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
$(CH_3)_2 N CH_2 CH_2 Cl \cdot HCl$

DEC
β-DIETHYLAMINOETHYL CHLORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
$(C_2H_5)_2 N CH_2 CH_2 Cl \cdot HCl$

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Oil rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms. lb. .95 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms. gal. .66 —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .63 —
3d rectified, dms. gal. 78 —
Rue, bots. lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. lb. 13.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Spanish, cns. lb. .85 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. lb. 11.50 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .06½- .07
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .1180- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1330- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1080- —
tanks lb. .0920- —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .54 - .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns lb. 6.00 —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms lb. .13 - —
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .30 - —
tanks, works gal. .19 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns lb. 18.75 -25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .10⅜- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04½- .04¾
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01⅞- .02
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .1435- .1485
tanks lb. .13 - —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .1270- —
l.c.l. lb. .1335- .1385
tanks lb. .13 - —
edible, dms. lb. .14½- .15
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Spearmint, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums lb. .1620- .1670
tankcars lb. .1520- —
natural winter 45°, dms lb. .15 - .15½
tankcars lb. .14 - —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 1.65 2.75
Sunflower-seed (sup.), refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Southern, cns. lb. 1.95 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .12¼- .12½
Tansy, dms. lb. 8.75 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 —
l.c.l., works, South lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0593- —
tanks, works, South lb. .035 - —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 —
Tar acid (see T)
Teaseed, dms. lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns lb. 2.05 3.35
white, cns lb. 2.30 - 3.80
technical, white, cns lb. .35 1.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .26 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
tanks lb. .26½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. lb .35 .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 12.60 -15.00
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.00 -14.50
Java, cns. lb. 12.00 -16.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, dms gal. 10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .48 - —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .49 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.00 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.65 8.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung)
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 3.60 4.25
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.50 - 8.25
extra, bots. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Madagascar, bots lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Olein crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms. lb. .16 - .16½
tankcars lb. .14¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 —
paper, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns. lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .28¾- —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago

Chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1810- —
Molybdate lb. .40¾- —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 .15
Sweet, bls lb. .13 .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .11 .11½
Portuguese, bgs lb. .18 .18½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .16 .19
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 .25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 .29
Verona, bls lb. .16 .21
powdered, bbls. bxs lb. .22 .23

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Ortheanisidin, bbls lb. .90 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½- .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2405
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1830- —
25 to 27° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1630- .2080
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l lb 29 —
l.c.l. lb 30 —
tanks lb 28 —

Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms lb .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 —
tanks, works lb. .18 —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., 6b. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.30 5.00

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots oz. 5.03 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .27 - .30
Portuguese, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs lb. .41 - .43

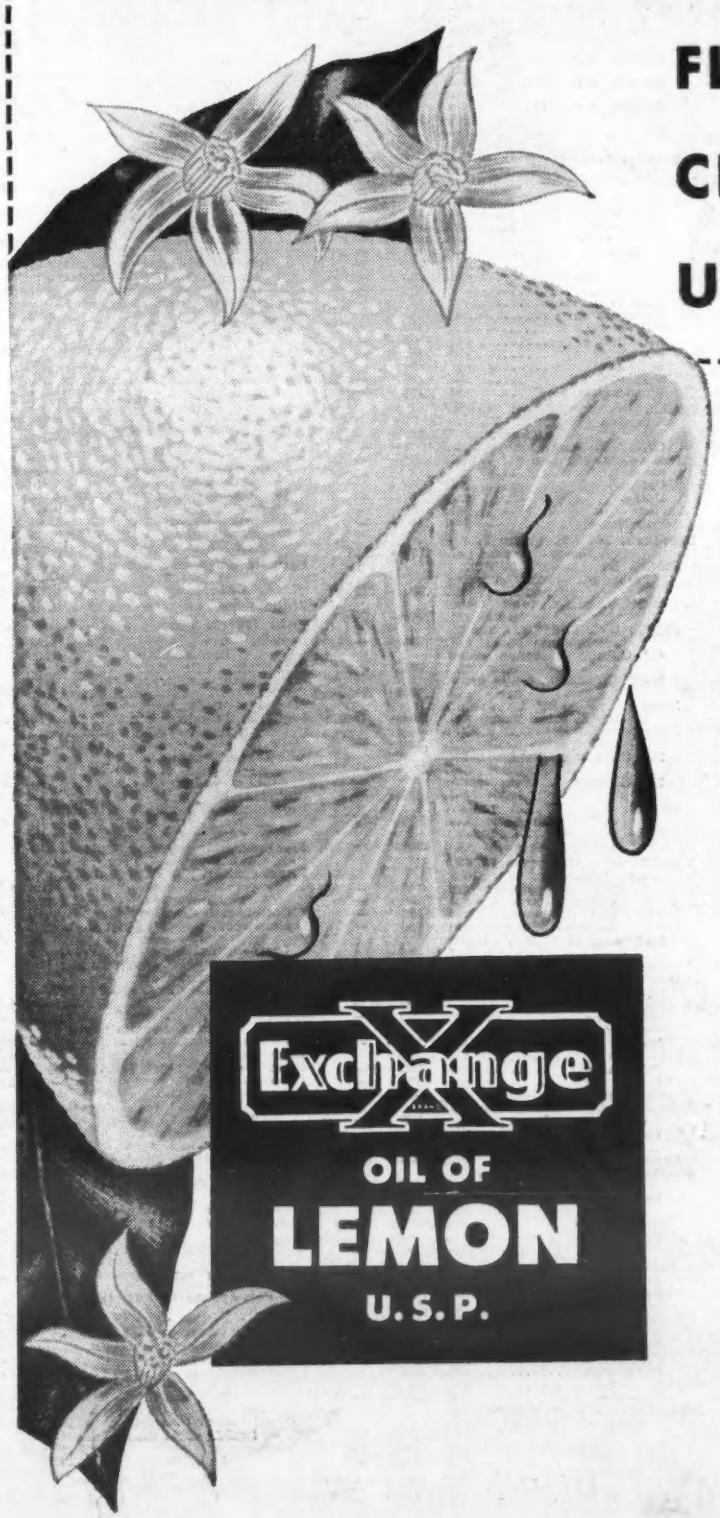
Oil, Rosemary—Paraffin

Para-anisidin, dms., works lb 80 —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt alld E. Miss lb. .70 —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal 2.50 —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0633- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

Distributed in the United States exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.
Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.
Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Paraformaldehyde—Propylthiouracil

Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
10,000 lbs. to c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
1,000-10,000 lbs., works	lb.	.15	.18
1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.17	—
100 lbs., works	lb.	.20	—
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
10,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.12	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.13	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11	—
USP, cbys	lb.	.51	.53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	44½	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb.	.18	—
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb	.40	—
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.30	—
Paraphenetidin, dms., works	lb.	.80	—
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb	.28	.29
Paraphenylenediamine, crude, dms., works	lb.	.77	—
redistilled, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
technical, refined, dms., same basis	lb.	1.25	1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Parathion, tech., dms., works	lb.	1.50	2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	—
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	—
Paretra brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	.31
ground, bxs	lb.	.35	.37
powder, bxs	lb.	.38	40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.31	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	.33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	40	45
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills	ton.	64.00	Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls	lb.	1.42	1.43
Penicillin, amorphous, calcium, USP, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots	100,000 units.	.04	.05¼
Sodium, USP, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.09½	—
200,000 units	vl.	.14	—
500,000 units	vl.	.29	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.56	—
crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.102	—
200,000 units	vl.	.15½	—
500,000 units	vl.	.34	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.67½	—
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.04½	.05¾
regular or pulverized, bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots. 100,000 units.		.05¼	.06½
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.35	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.68½	—
bulk, 100,000,000 to 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units.		.05¼	.06½
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.28	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis	lb.	.20¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.31	.33

Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal.	10½	11⅛
Pepper, black	lb.	1.29	1.30
Jan. arrival	lb.	1.25	1.27
Jan.-Mar.	lb.	1.25	1.26
Mar.-May	lb.	1.24	1.25
Red, Carolina, source	lb.	.44	.45
Hontaka, bgs	lb.	.63	.64
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	.18	Nom.
Niger, capsicum, bgs., futures	lb.	.40	.40½
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	.65	Nom
White, bgs.	lb.	2.35	2.40
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.50	.70
imported, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers	lb.	3.90	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb	.11	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb	.12¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11½	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga. Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.95	1.05
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.05¾	—
Cream, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08	—
Petrolatum, USP, extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.06	—
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.08½	—
soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.07½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.05½	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl.	2.45	2.87
Kentucky	bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana	bbl.	1.26	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Pennsylvania, lewer field	bbl.	3.54	—
Upper field	bbl.	2.84	3.54
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.28	2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C. ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.25	1.55
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.65	2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.40	—
Baltimore, Md	bbl.	2.08	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.10	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.03	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.02	2.03
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.05	2.10
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.08	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.08	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.13	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.075	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.03	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.081	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0875	.09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.06875	—
No. 3	gal.	.06375	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.083	—
Group 3 No. 1	gal.	.075	.07875
No. 1, straw	gal.	.075	.08
No. 2, straw	gal.	.06625	.085
range	gal.	.075	.0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.0925	.095
No. 2	gal.	.0875	.095
No. 3	gal.	.0875	.09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax,			
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.12125	—
toluol-type tanks, refinery.	gal.	.11125	.11375
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	14	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.09875	.10375
tank-wagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J	gal	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.197	—
Detroit	gal.	.214	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.182	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.18	—
St Louis	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19	—
Washington, D C	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, St. Louis	gal.	.19	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.197	—
Detroit	gal.	.214	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal	gal.	.20	.21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	.24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.23½	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.26½	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	.24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	.26½
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	—
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	—
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.25½	.27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.20½	—
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N J., N Y., tanks.	gal.	15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	.11375
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Chicago	gal.	.207	—
Detroit	gal.	.224	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.209	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.207	—
Newark	gal.	.165	—
New York	gal.	.165	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185	—
St Louis	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N J. N Y.,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.10375	.11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.195
East coast, N J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10375	.10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks.	gal.	.10	—
Tankwagon, Boston,	gal.	.16	—
Chicago	gal.	.197	—
Detroit	gal.	.214	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.199	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.197	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1715	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1750	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1525	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1365	—
t.c.l., works	lb	.1400	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1175	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.00	4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies,	lb.	.1275	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100	—
83-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1275	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100	—
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	.14¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1425	.1500
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1250	—
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.02	1.07
Phenothiazin, NF, fib dms., 18,000 lbs., works	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.35	2.65
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	30.00	37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.45	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lbs.	3.75	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots. works.	lb.	5.00	5.07
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works.	lb.	1.58	1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib dms., works	lb.	13.75	15.75
commercial fib. dms., works	lb.	4.50	7.00
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.00	10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.20½	—
10-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.50	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton.	3.75	5 —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.15	5 —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.80	5 —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.80	5 —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.90	5 —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	4.93	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.28	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.83	—

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.45	—
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton.	7.21	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs	lb.	.33	.36
tins, export	lb.	.34	.37
Yellow, cns.	lb.	.30	.37
dms., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.12	.15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.s., works	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.12	.13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28	.29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.15
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.16
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.07	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).			
Picrotoxin, USP, bots	oz.	6.00	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials	oz.	6.50	7.50
Nitrate, USP, bots. vials	oz.	6.25	7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.22	.22½
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.045	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0473	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.0595	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.60	1.70
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	1.65	—
98%, dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb.	8.50	9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.08	.08¼
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms., ex whse. East	100 lbs.	4.97	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.06½	Nom.
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	69.00	72.00
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.13	.14
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.25	.26
Podophyllin, NF, dms	lb.	12.45	—
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.32	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.34	—
special colors, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.32	—
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.37	.50
water-clear, dms., 29,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.36	—
20,020 lbs. to 20,920 lbs., same basis	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.38	—

Polystyrene in bgs. ½c. per lb. lower.

Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb.	.68	.70
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Seed, Dutch, bls	lb.	.18	.18½
Polish, bgs	lb.	.16	.16½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.525	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.025	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.20	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.15	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.90	—
Potash caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0815	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.089	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03725	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0450	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0340	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0755	—
t.c.l. works,	lb.	.0830	—
Potassium abietate	lb.	.08	—
Acetate, USP, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.22	.24
Bichromate, bgs., works	lb.	.13¼	.14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ½c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	192.00	—
ton lots, works	ton.	245.50	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	250.50	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	.48	—
25-200 lbs	lb.	.60	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.33	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0780	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0855	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.16½	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.25	.90
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse	lb.	.12	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.31	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½	.38½
powder, dms.	lb.	.40½	.41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24	—
Glutonate, dms.	lb.	75	79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb.	2.05	2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.33	—
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs.		3.50	—
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	.90	.93
Iodide, dms	lb.	1.95	1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.20	—
25% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls	lb.	.21	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.25	—
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.37½	—
Trona, Cal	unit-ton.	45½	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls	lb.	.30	.32
purified, dms.	lb.	.42	.44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works,	lb.	.21¾	.22¾
USP, dms., works	lb.	.23½	.24
ex whse	lb.	.29	—
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.21	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.	lb	13	13½
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60	.63
yellow, bbls	lb.	.21	—
kegs	lb.	.26	—
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	200.00	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25	—
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
t.c.l. 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
1-4 works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
t.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs	5.75	—
t.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb	.07	.08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works	ton.	32.50	—
indust, bulk, works	ton.	36.00	—
NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms	lb.	.18½	—
powder, dms	lb.	.17	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms	lb.	.70	.78
tech., works	lb.	.45	.50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12½	.12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works	ton.	14.50	—
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.50	.53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs	lb.	.65	.70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½	.55
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb.	.23	.25
Berries, bgs	lb.	.55	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	3.75	4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	4.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.00	5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms	gm.	1.75	—
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal.	gal.	.03	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	28½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	29½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l	lb.	08½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
smaller containers	lb.	12½	—
tanks	lb.	07	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. equald. E	lb.	.16½	—
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.16½	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more, works	kilo.	55.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	55.10	55.30

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Psyllium Seed—Rutin

Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.22	.25
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.19	.21
husks, bgs.	lb.	.45	.55
Pulsatilla herb, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾-	.04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.04½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.03¾-	.04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
coarse, bgs., ton	lb.	.05½-	—
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03	—
coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04½-	—
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.18	.26
Purple lake (see Red).			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	10.75	11.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works	gal.	9.00	9.50
regular base, dms., works	gal.	8.90	9.40
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works.	gal.	13.30	—
regular base, dms., works.	gal.	13.20	—
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.42	.44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.53	.56
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l.	gal.	2.00	2.69
l.c.l.	gal.	2.00	2.72
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.74½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram.	.55	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. All ports.	long ton	8.00	—
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00	—
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	9.50	—
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	10.00	10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works.	lb.	.12	—
white, china, ivory, cs., works,	lb.	.17	—
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.17	—
transparent, colorless, cs., works.	lb.	.19	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.15	—
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
USP, bots., dlvd.	lb.	9.54	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.08	.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.14¾-	.15
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.	lb.	.08	.08½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.09	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.08 5/16	

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb.	.14	.15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33½-	—
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	—
solid, bxs.	lb.	.28	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots	flask.	71.00	—
smaller lots.	lb.	73.00	75.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	.90	1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.90	—
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	1.85	—
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	1.25	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.70	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.51	—
Dihydrochloride, USP.	oz.	.70	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.63	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	lb.	.63	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76	—
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.66	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.56½-	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.	lb.	.68	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	50¾-	.54½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51¼-	.55
tanks, works	lb.	.50	.51

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms.	lb.	.70	.75
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.65	1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.45	2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita

Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	3.65	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	3.50	—
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.60	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.55	—
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.15	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.35	—
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.35	—
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.20	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.45	1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.30	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.15	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works.	lb.	1.40	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.11¼-	.11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.	lb.	.11½-	.11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis	lb.	.05¼-	.09¼
special, high color, all shades	lb.	1.00	—
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works.	lb.	1.05	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works.	lb.	.80	—
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb.	.40	.43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
MNPT toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	—
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher			
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.02	—
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½-	.02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾-	.07
Para toner, bbls.	lb.	.85	.88
chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	.95	1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.80	—
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.45	—
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.25
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works.	lb.	.25	.28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½-	.05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾-	.06
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½-	—
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼-	.05½
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½-	.05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼-	—
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works	lb.	1.35	—
Turkey, bbls., works.	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.	lb.	.24½-	.25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.	lb.	.0350	—
20%, bgs., works.	lb.	.0360-	—
25%, bgs., works.	lb.	.0410-	—
30%, bgs., works.	lb.	.0440-	—
35%, bgs., works.	lb.	.0465-	—
40%, bgs., works.	lb.	.0490-	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.32	—
Quicksilver, ctns.	lb.	2.27	—
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	2.17	2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls.	lb.	.50	—
Rennin, NF.	lb.	6.50	—
Resorcinol, industrial, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.74	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.75	—
USP, cryst., dms., works.	lb.	2.50	—
powd., dms., works.	lb.	2.70	—
Monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	3.25	3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.12	.14
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.	lb.	1.20	Nom.
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.40	Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots.	kilo.	125.00	—
Readily soluble, bots.	kilo.	125.00	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.27½-	—
smaller lots.		.28	.33
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.20	.24
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.12	.17
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07	.07½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.46	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.46	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.46	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.46	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.66	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.96	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.06	—
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.	lb.	20.00	—
tech., works	lb.	16.50	—
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton.	36.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	—
Rue herb, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.	gram.	.05½-	.06
5 kilos, fib. dms.	gram.	.05½-	.06
smaller lots, fib. dms.	gram.	.06	.08

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ISOPROPYL ACETATE

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n-BUTYL ALCOHOL

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S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.45	.50
activated ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.26	.27
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.60	1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.55	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Saffron, Mexican, bls	lb.	.95	1.00
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	16.50	18.00
Safrol dms	lb	.68	.75
Sage, Cyprus, bales, futures	lb.	.12	.13
Dalmatian, bls	lb.	.80	.90
Greek, fancy, bls	lb.	.25	Nom.
Spanish, bls	lb.	.10	.10½
Sago flour, bgs	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Saligenin, ctns., works	lb.	14.00	25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.00	—
fib. dms	lb.	1.02	1.03
powdered salol 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.98	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.19	1.22
paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.88	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.09	1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.98	1.08
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	1.20	1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	22.00	—
Saltpeter, cryst., obls., 10 tons.	100 lbs.	13.90	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.15	14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.50	11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.25	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.50	12.00
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.15¾	.17¼
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sandalwood chips, East indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	.66
powd., dms.	lb.	.75	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	No stocks.	
Saponin No. 1 cns	lb.	2.45	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.30	.40
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.40	.45
Mexican, bls	lb.	.24	.30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls	lb.	.35	.40
select, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Savory, French, bls	lb.	.14	.15
Spanish, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.23	.24
Scammony resin, lump, cns	lb.	2.10	2.25
powd., cns	lb.	2.20	2.30
Root, bgs	lb.	.11	.14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb	.60	.67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots	oz.	20.50	24.50
Hydrochloride, bots	oz	84.00	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.25¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.26¼	—
dms., 100 lbs. or less	lb.	.27¼	.31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots	lb.	2.10	—
cs., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	2.00	—
Senega root, bls	lb.	1.65	1.70
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.22	.24
sifting, bgs	lb.	.19	.21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.17	.24
No. 2, bls	lb.	.14	.19
No. 3, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Pods, bls	lb.	.12	.15
powdered, bls., bxs.		16	.22
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	2.20	2.30
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs	lb.	.11½	.12
hulled, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
Nicaragua, hulled	lb.	.22	.25
Salvadorean	lb.	.13	.13½
Turkish, yellow	lb.	.14½	.15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry,, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.60	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.67½	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.70	—
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.53	.54
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.50	.51
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.47	—
TN, bgs., 10 bgs	lb.	.45	—
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works	ton	20.00	30.00
l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	—
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	12.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	17.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.18½	.20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.75½	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,2500-oz. lots.	oz.	.66¾	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.67	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.67¼	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.67½	—
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.46¾	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.48	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.48¾	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.49	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.93	—
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.90	—
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls	lb.	.60	.65
Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton	11.00	12.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	20.00	60.00
Sloe berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.11	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.16	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Soapbark, bls.	lb.	.20	.23
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	.22	.26
cut, foreign, bbls	lb.	.23	.26
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	.29
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	—
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.65	4.42
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs	3.15	4.92
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.00	—
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
l.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	4.80	6.07
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.40	2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.50	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.60	—
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.40	6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse	100 lbs.	1.75	—
Soda-lime, USP, dms	lb.	.23	.38
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.10	.11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.16	—
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.79	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.30	1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more, bgs	100 lbs.	8.50	—
under 20,000 lbs., works	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.32	—
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13¼	.14¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.60	1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.39	—
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.46	—
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60	—
Bichromate, bgs., works	lb.	.09¾	.10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.			
Biffuoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	—
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	—
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	—
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	1.50	—
Sodium borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works	lb.	.33	.34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms	lb.	7.00	8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal. Sodium monohydrate).			
USP monohydrate, gran., dms	lb.	.05¾	.06¼
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.07½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.07¾	.08¼
powd., kgs., works	lb.	.09	—
Chloride, tech. (see Salt). USP, dms	lb.	.21	—
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.21	.22
Chromate, dms., works	lb.	.11½	.12¼
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls	lb.	.21½	—
dms.	lb.	.22½	.26¼
USP XIII, gran., bbls	lb.	.28	—
dms.	lb.	.29	.33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.75	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.85	—
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.16	.18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works	lb.	.11½	.12¼
anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.14	.15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
Sodium fluoroacetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works.	lb.	12.00	—
2 to 25 tins to case, works	lb.	12.00	16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works	lb.	16.50	21.00
tribasic, tons	lb.	11.00	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	7.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	.83	.85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs	lb.	1.55	1.58
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls.	lb.	1.65	1.80
powder, bbls.	lb.	1.70	1.85
solution, 75%, cbys	lb.	.96	1.08
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).			
Hydrosulphite dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	.23
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).			
USP, pellets, dms	lb.	.23	—
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.85	.90
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
pea cryst., bgs., metro area	100 lbs.	3.75	—
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.			
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).			
Iodide, USP, dms., jars	lb.	2.47	2.68
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.18¾	—
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.15
l.c.l., dms., works	lb	.13	.15¼

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Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Nytron • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Metaborate—Strophanthin

Sodium metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 118.00 - 123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works ton 184.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. 57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .51½ - .63
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. 60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 48.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Sodium oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 8.05 - 9.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs. lb. .12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate USP, dms lb 57 .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton 16.00 - 17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .460 - .513
Stearate, tech., bbls., works lb. .40 - —
USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms lb. .20 - .23
tech. anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. lb. .15½ - .17¼
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton 90.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½ - .11
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., works lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
150° F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton 54.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .19 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .19¼ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .19½ - .23
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 0605 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 1.00 - 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼ - —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .33 - .38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.87 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.67 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.63 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.78 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l., Idaho, works lb. .05¼ - —
Maine, works lb. .04¾ - .05
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¼ - —
Rice, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0606 - .0656
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .46 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, dms lb. .15½ - .16¼
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz. 39.00 - —

TO: TECHNICAL SERVICE DEPT., WYANDOTTE

YOUR RECOMMENDED CHANGE IN METHOD OF SHIPMENT SAVES OUR CUSTOMER $2.00 PER TON, $72.00 ON EVERY CARLOAD WYANDOTTE SODA ASH. SHIPPING AND PRODUCT INFORMATION IN YOUR REPORT WELL RECEIVED.

SCOTT, NEW YORK

Here is another example of Wyandotte Technical Service at work. In this case, the customer had been buying Soda Ash in bulk from box cars. The recommendation, based on a study of his unloading facilities and other factors, was that he switch to hopper cars. The results were a faster, cleaner unloading operation, plus a substantial saving in labor as well as material costs.

Wyandotte's skilled Technical Service staff stands ready to help you choose the proper grade of Wyandotte Soda Ash, the proper container for shipment and the best method of transportation—and to help you answer other related problems—based on your particular location, applications, storage and handling facilities.

For general product, shipping and other useful information concerning Wyandotte Soda Ash, just write:

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation
Wyandotte, Mich. • Offices in Principal Cities

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE
CHLORINE • HYDROGEN • DRY ICE
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Wyandotte
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb. 4.25 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms., works lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb 10.25 - 10.75
free flowing crystals, dms., works lb. 11.25 - 11.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works lb. 10.40 - 10.90
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphaguanidin USP dms., works lb. 4.50 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb 10.25 - 10.75
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works lb. 10.40 - 10.90
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb 11.25 - 11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c. higher
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.80
free flowing crystals, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works, lb. 3.65 - 3.93
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., works lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton 18.00 - —
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada long ton 19.50 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb .27 - .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - 66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton. 67.00 - 68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk. Baltimore unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .73 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bus lb. 1.50 1.70

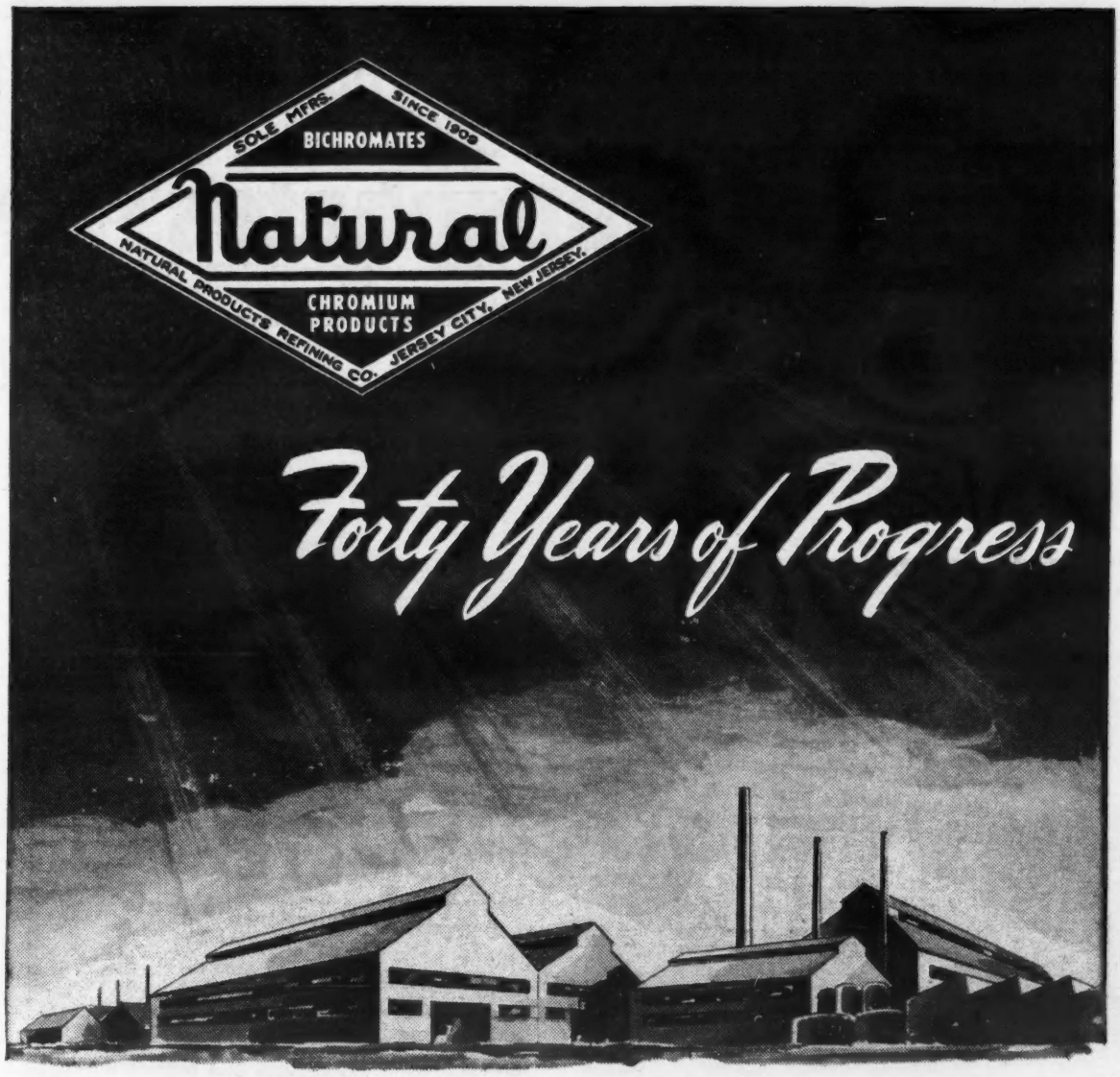
T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l ton. 26.50 - 28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 23.00 - 28.00
l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - 32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - 35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd. lb. .07 - —
fancy, loose, same basis lb. .07¾- —
special, loose, same basis lb. .06¾- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06 - .06½
50%, dms. lb. .08½- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg. 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon, bulk unit-ton. 8.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08½- .08¾
medium grades, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
low grades, bgs lb. .05½- .06½
Java, bgs lb No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar)
Pine (see Pinetar)
Tara pods, bgs., c.l. ex docs U. S. ports long ton. No prices
powd., bgs. c.l. same basis long ton. 225.00 Nom
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs lb .46 —
dms. lb .47 .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 .54

Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms, c.l., works. lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .60 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .33 - .35
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .65 .70
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 13.00 - 15.50
Theobromine, fib, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-Salicylate, fib, dms lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, fib, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride USP, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 —
Mononitrate, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiouracil, dms., works lb 5.50 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .72 - .73
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .58½- —
Metal, R.F.C. lb. .77 - —
Straits lb. .77 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. .83½- .84½
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .837 - .857
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .48 - .49
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½- —

Strophanthus Seed—Toluol Coaltar

Titaniumdioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 6.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse, ½c. higher
Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms lb. .57 - .58
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .85 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb .32 —
smaller pkgs. works lb .40 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .23½- —
Birmingham dist gal. .22¼- —
Chicago district gal. .24½- —
Cleveland district gal. .24¾- —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .24½- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .24 - —
Johntown, Pa gal. .22 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .25½- —
Pittsburgh district gal. .22 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .23½- —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .27 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .22½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .25½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .25 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22½- —



BICHROMATE of SODA
BICHROMATE of POTASH
SODIUM SULFATE
SODIUM CHROMATE

QUALITY AND UNIFORMITY

NATURAL REFINING PRODUCTS COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Toluol, Petroleum—Wax, Microcrystalline

Toluol, petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
- Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
- Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
- Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
- Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
- Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
- Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
- Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
- Sewall's Point, Va gal. .25½ - —
- Wood River, Ill gal. .25 - —

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb 80 95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1 75 1.80
- Brazilian, cs lb. .85 .90
- Surinam, cs. lb. .85 .95

Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .20 - —
- truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
- ton to truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
- less than tons, works lb. .26 - —

Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .35½ - —
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 .43
- smaller containers lb. .46 .52

Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½ - —
- l.c.l. lb. .57½ - —
- smaller containers lb. .71 - —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l. works lb. .78 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —

Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
- l.c.l. lb .11 - —
- tanks lb. .08½ - —

Trichlorethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .11½ - —

Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½ - —
- Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
- Zone 3 lb .11½ - —

Trichloroethylene, Zone 4 lb. .11 - —
- Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices 1c. higher, l.c.l 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa. R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
- Thicholine citrate work's prices equaled with N. Y., Phila., St. Louis, and Los Angeles.

Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
- tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
- petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
- tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —

Triethanolamine, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —

Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 .36
- smaller containers lb. .39 .41

Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
- dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —

Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
- l.c.l., same oasis lb. .21½ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
- tanks lb. .50 - —

Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .38 - —
- l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½ - —
- tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —

Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .29½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
- tanks, works lb. .28 - —

Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .36 - —

Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
- l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —

Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli air-floated, bgs., c.l. works, lb. 0175 - —
- double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. 016 - —
- single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb 015 - —

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
- 1:50, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
- 1:75, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
- 1:100, fib. dms., works lb. 5.50 - —

Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb 4.75 - —
- Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .38 - .38½
- Haitian, bgs lb. No stocks.
- Jamaica, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
- Madras, bgs. lb. .19 - .19½

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .23 - —
Turpentine, wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
- l.c.l., same basis gal. 41 - —
- N. Y. whse gal. 45 - —
- tanks, works, South gal. .27½ - —

steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
- l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 - —
- ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
- tanks, works gal. .34 - —

Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.15 1.25

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1 50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
- yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l. wks. lb 04½ - —
- l.c.l. works lb 05 - —
- fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N Dak., Okla., S Dak., Tex and east ton. 94 00 - —
- bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.58 - —
- 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 - —
- 40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107 15 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W Va ton. 125.00 - —
- C and D grades, same basis, tr 1 123.50 - —
- 37 grade, same basis ton. 147.50 - —

Uva ursi leaves, bls lb 10 .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .45 .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 -27 50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 53.00 -55.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 14½ Nom
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 —
- tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 1.06

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
- Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 5.00 Nom.
- whole, tins lb. 5.75 Nom.

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 —
- smaller lots lb. 4.05 —

ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 —
- smaller lots lb. 3.05 3.15

ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 —
- smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 3.15

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ - .17½
- 5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
- tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units. mill. units. .025 - —
- 1 billion USP units mill. units. .03 - —
- less than 1 billion USP units mill. units. 035 - —

Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .28 .33
- 351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .30 .34
- 451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .33 .37
- 751,000 or more A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .35 .39

Minimum prices on natural Vitamin A acetate above prevail on quantities of five billion or more A units; the maximum of the above price range prevails on quantities less than one-half billion A units.
A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units. .40 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .49 - —
D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - —
- merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00

extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .04¾ .05
- tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
- solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾ - —
- S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. 06¾ - —

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .48 - .50
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs lb. .64 - .65
- slabs, bgs lb. .63 - .64
- crude, African, bgs lb. .44 - .45
- Brazilian, bgs. lb. .54 Nom.
- Cent. American, bgs lb. .48 - .50
- refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .56 .57
- slabs, bgs lb. .54 .55

Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .48 - .49
- refined, bgs lb. 52 .53
- Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c., 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .85 .86
- No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .83
- refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .87 .88
- yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.11 - 1.13
- No. 2 lb. 1.09 - 1.11
- Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla

Japan, bgs. lb. .70 - .71
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. 14 - —
- Less than 20 000 lbs., same basis lb 15 - —

black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 12½ —
- Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 13½ —

white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 25 —
- Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 26 —

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Wax, microcrystalline, 180°-185° m.p. ASTN, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black raw lb. .25 - .25½
refined lb. .31 - .32
Bohemian, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
German, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .27 - .30
cake, cs. lb. .28 - .31
Sugar cane, crude, imp. bgs lb. .35 - .37
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .60 - .65
imp., bags, N. Y. lb. .40 - .42
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .13 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13½- .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 - .25
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.45.00 - —
Woodflour, 80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .24 - —
fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham district gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .2o - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .28 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .27 - —

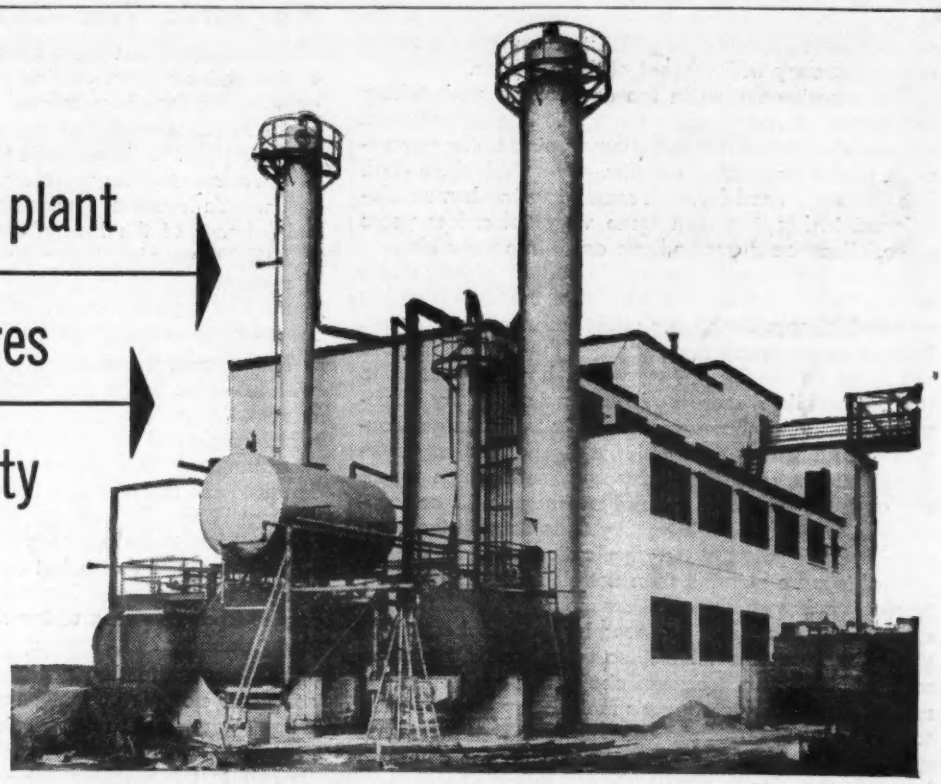
Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 - 2.23
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .30¼- —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .95 —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .28¾- —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Yellow, hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bots. same basis as chrome lb. .22¼- —
Yellow dock root, bls lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vls oz. 3.25 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms lb. .26¼- —
NF, dms. lb. .38 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis lb. No stocks.
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E lb. .12 - .15½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .15 - .17½
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼- .16
frt. alld. Pac. Coast lb. .16¾- .19¼
Zinc carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
tech., rubber makers', bgs., works lb. .10¾- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works lb. .38 - .41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1225- —
dlvd. lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1260- .1325
Fluoride, obls., works lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .17¾- .18
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .45 - .48
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls lb. .42½- —
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .09¾- .10
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld. lb. .20¾- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicuiar, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
less ton lots lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., Amer. process, com'l leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt, alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .11¾- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12¼
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¼- .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .12⅜- .12¾
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 - .37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .22 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - .18½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .34 - —
ton lots lb. .35 - —

—Continued on page 88



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Volume 157 January 16, 1950 Number 3

Economic Future of Fuels

Discontinuance of operations in the cooperative undertaking of a coal and a petroleum company in the field of producing liquid fuel from coal gives new interest to the problem of the economic future of fuels. That is one of this country's biggest problems, big in importance and big in complexity. And there is nothing in the outlook for the application of atomic fission to the development of power on which to hang even a shred of complacency with respect of the outcome.

The experimentation in the cooperative undertaking is reported to have been successful. Similar comment has been made relative to the functioning of the government plants for making gasoline—so-called—from coal. The economic need for such manufacturing has not developed in keeping with some views of a few years since. Some new angles have come into view also.

Not the least interesting and important of new slants on the future of fuels is a revival of the old argument as to which was the bigger question: what would have become of the petroleum industry if the automobile had not been invented, or what would have happened to the automobile if there had been no adequacy of petroleum to fuel it. Some of the newer trends in gasification of coal arouse thoughts that mechanical engineering should be able to devise equipment which would do, at least, as much to enable automobiles or locomotives to gasify coal integrally as is done in the comparable application of the gasification of charcoal.

Coal is more plentiful than petroleum in this country insofar as known deposits are concerned. Its availability is handicapped, however, by the social economic policy of those who mine it; so that there is a general reluctance, even in technical circles, to look to coal for more and more of tomorrow's fuel. Today coal is losing to oil and gas in trends of consumption. That fact is beginning to disturb those concerned with the country's natural resources.

Twenty-odd years ago, OPD took issue with the "experts" who were dolefully predicting the exhaustion of the nation's petroleum resources within a decade. The daily production of crude oil was then not much more than 25 percent of what it is now. At that time, it was the OPD expressed view that science would have developed a better replacement for petroleum-derived fuels before the supply of the latter was excessively depleted. That development has not yet been reached; it has not been necessitated. But, the production of liquid fuel from coal offers, at least, as much as does petroleum. So, there is nothing but cost to worry about—not only the cost of conversion, but more particularly the cost of mining. It is not, of course, too much to expect that technical science can develop an economical process for the liquefaction, as well as the gasification, of coal in the ground.

There is, of course, a necessity that appropriate consideration be given to the development of jet propulsion and its possibilities in the development of a wholly new type of liquid or gaseous fuel. That is not the only thing of note on that side of the engine-and-fuel version of the ancient chicken-and-egg story of relationships. In a recent test, an automobile was run 150 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline. That, of course, was a highly specialized test, but it is indicative that much progress can be made in the direction already set out by cars actually run at the rate of 40 miles to the gallon. Certainly it should be no great task to equip such a car with a coal-conversion system that would wholly dispense with reliance on petroleum for automotive power.

Of course, something would have to be done to make the production of coal as sound and sane as is now the production of petroleum. That is a problem in a science which has not kept up with technologic progress.

Margarin Tax Asininity

It is doubtful that there ever has been in the history of this nation a more asinine travesty on representative government than is presented in the senate's handling of the bill to remove the utterly discriminatory tax from oleomargarin. It is doubtful that, in the whole history of government of any sort, a parallel can be found for last week's impotent functioning of the upper (in rank only) house of the lawmakers for a nation of almost 150,000,000 people. The oleo tax performance reflects a mentality which is a sad commentary on the competence of a people to set up a representative government.

There was but one sensible thing for the senate to do with reference to the oleo tax bill. That was to put it to a vote. There is nothing abstruse about the measure, which might call for, perhaps, a few hours of elucidative examination. The purpose of the bill is plain. The language of the measure has a high degree of clarity as legislative phraseology goes. The question with which it has to do has been threshed over for decades. Why then is it that what is, at least self-styled, the world's most profound lawmaking body has done nothing toward disposing of the matter after a number of days' dabbling?

The answer to that question is a simple one. The senate is not a nationally representative body. If it were, the various irrelevant riders interjected by representatives of buttered syndicalism would have been thrown in the wastebasket—"tabled" is, perhaps, the appropriate parliamentary term, as it doubtless would be difficult to get a direct vote on merit.

There is a division of views between the oleo tax bill immediately before the senate and that which was passed by the house in the preceding session. The senate bill is the buttered one which would prohibit interstate shipment of yellow-colored oleomargarin. The house bill puts margarin on equal competitive terms with butter. In that difference alone there is shameful evidence of the narrowness of senatorial representation. Why even that goldbrick must be laden with a civil rights program nobody except one well trained in politicomics, the science of vote subsidization, could know.

For the Bookshelf

CATALOGUE OF INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES. Compiled by Donald E. H. Frear, Ph.D. Volume II—Chemical Fungicides and Plant Insecticides. Paper; xii+153 pages. Waltham, Mass.; Chronica Botanica Company; New York: Stechert-Hafner, Inc. $5.50.

This volume rounds out the comprehensive compilation of pesticides which resulted from work begun during the recent war in an effort to find replacements for insecticidal and fungicidal agents whose supply was curtailed by the world disruption. The books are a concise presentation of factual data, as well as expansive lists of many materials,

In this volume is given the coding system used for the arranging of compounds, numbers being assigned on the basis of constituent groups. The catalog of chemical fungicides—volume I covered chemical insecticides similarly—is arranged by code numbers and gives the name of the compound and a statement of the organisms against which it has been found effective, or a general statement of application, with reference numbers to an appended bibliographic index. The information is most convenient.

The catalog of plant insecticides is an alphabetic arrangement of botanical and common names with a concise statement of uses and applications and references to the bibliographic index mentioned above. This listing is very extensive, ranging from *Abelmoschus moschatus* through sixty-six 8⅜-inch columns to *Zingiber officinale*. It will be found of special value in experimental and practical work.

The rounding out which is done espe-

—*Continued on page 79*

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

advanced by RFC to aid failing enterprises, the metal-working industries took first place. They received financial assistance in the amount of $102,643,830 on 418 applications. On the basis of the number of applications, the wholesale and retail trade outranked all others. They filed 787 applications for $21,461,000. There were ninety-three loans to chemical, petroleum, and rubber companies, amounting to $24,819,000.

Little Business Gets Edge

The General Services Administration has taken another step in the direction of aid to "little business." Hereafter, whenever there are tie bids for government contracts, the little business bidder will get all the breaks unless it so happens that his big competitor plans to have the work performed in a so-called "distressed employment" area.

In the past, whenever tie bids were submitted, the only way to determine who was to get the contract was by drawing lots. This practice will be followed in the future only when the two low bidders are in the little business category; when it's between a big firm and a little firm, the latter gets it automatically, unless the distressed employment area question enters into the situation.

A small business concern is defined in the order of GSA as one whose aggregate number of employees, including its affilites, is less than 500. "Equal bids" are defined as two or more bids which are equal in all respects, taking into consideration costs of transportation, cash discounts, and other factors properly to be considered.

Standard Oil and FTC

It is always bad policy to try to guess what the Supreme Court of the United States will say on a particular issue, because more often than not your guess will be wrong. But, attorneys for the Federal Trade Commission would be more than moderately surprised if they should win their antitrust case against Standard Oil of Indiana which is now awaiting decision of the court.

This is one of the important antitrust cases of the term. It involves the application of the "good faith" defense in price-discriminating practices to meet competition. It came on for argument before the court last week on appeal by Standard from the circuit court's decision—a decision written by Sherman Minton, now a member of the high court, upholding FTC. Mr. Minton is not participating in the case now however.

Seldom have attorneys arguing their cases before the court been subject to such close questioning as were the attorneys for FTC in this instance. Witnesses to the arguments report that the questioning began with the opening of the arguments by the FTC attorney and were still going when his time was up. As a consequence he was never able to give his full argument to the court. Many of the questions were quite pointed, and at least one member of the court intimated at one time that if Standard abided by the commission's orders in the case, Standard would surely be held in violation of the Sherman act.

As has been the case many times in the past, the trend or tenor of the questioning by supreme court justices does not necessarily indicate the way the court is going to rule. But, in this case, it was so pronounced that FTC cannot help but feel it has lost the case.

Relocation of Industry

A sectional dispute is developing in congress over the question of relocating industries in the interest of national security. The National Security Resources Board more than a year ago advocated relocation of industries in less populated areas, and such a program is being encouraged, according to charges, by the military through its contracting authority.

Coastal state members have objected strongly to the program, accusing the military of practically admitting that it cannot defend the country if attacked. But the ire of congressmen was aroused particularly last week by a brochure being circulated by the Midcontinent Industrial Council. The council seeks to stress the vulnerableness of the seaboard and northern border states to enemy attack and the comparative safety of the interior sections.

Such tactics, the congressmen from the seaboard charge, amount to an attempt to destroy the existing economy of the country. The loss of money, human suffering, destruction of jobs and business, and the impact on the economy contained in the proposal that industry relocate are incalculable, they said. They are demanding more civilian participation in our military planning as an alternative.

Reciprocity Office Moved

Should you have occasion to visit or write to the Committee for Reciprocity Information, it should be noted that it is to be located at the Tariff Commission building hereafter, instead of the Department of Commerce.

The function of the committee is to accord reasonable opportunity to interested persons to present their views on any proposed reciprocal trade agreement, or with respect to the operation of a trade agreement which is in force, under the provisions of the trade agreements act. The committee holds public hearings following announcements of proposed trade agreement negotiations.

The move of the committee's headquarters is in accord with an executive order of the President, dated October 5, which revised the organization of the committee and provided that a member named by the chairman of the Tariff Commission shall serve as its chairman. Lynn R. Edminister, vice-chairman of the Tariff Commission, has been designated chairman of the committee. Other members are to represent the departments of State, Treasury, Defense, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and ECA.

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use	Vitamin B12 appears to be the antipernicious anemia factor present in liver, vitally concerned with the formation, maturation and regeneration of red blood cells. Designed for use in the manufacture of sterile solutions of Vitamin B12 for parenteral injection.	Continued clinical investigation suggests the requirement of Vitamin B12 as a nutritional factor in certain forms of anemia. The oral grade solids is designed particularly as a source of Vitamin B12 for the manufacture of oral products. Easily incorporated into tablets and capsules by standard procedures.
supplied	Designated label potency at least 30,000 micrograms of Vitamin B12 per gram according to L.L. assay method. In vials of 1 gram, 500 milligrams, 100 milligrams, 10 milligrams of B12 activity.	In vials of 1 gram, 500 milligrams, 100 milligrams, 10 milligrams of B12 activity. Vitamin B12 potency 500 micrograms per gram according to the L.L. assay method.

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Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index declined 2.6 points last week to 213.8, compared with 216.4 in the preceding period 216.4 a month ago and 236.0 for the corresponding week in 1949. Lead arsenate was priced lower as a result of a decline in producing costs occasioned by lower prices established for lead and white arsenic. Tin metal registered an additional decline with no indication that the market had departed from its downward tendency. Tin crystals were fractionally lower but there was no change in the other tin based chemicals although the trade was looking for a downward revision in prices shortly. Meanwhile, consumers are limiting purchases of tin chemicals to actual wants. Copper displayed a firmer tone than most of the other nonferrous metals. Demand for copper was exceedingly active and there was some pickup in the inquiry for lead and zinc also.

Sales of heavy chemicals appeared to hold the improvement noted in the preceding week and were described as of fair seasonal dimensions. A strike at a plant in West Virginia has not improved the position of chlorine. Tankcar chlorine is in short supply with demand heavy and no present sign of relaxing. Such conditions suggest the maintenance of chlorine output at a high level with a corresponding high production of electrolytic caustic soda. Soda ash remained available for prompt shipment but stocks were not as free as in caustic soda. The mild Winter has not been conducive to any unusual activity in calcium chloride in this area. Some suppliers are short of stocks at present but this condition is believed temporary as new production is now in progress.

Sulphuric acid demand was fully sustained with a leaning toward expansion, particularly from the iron and steel industry where production is near peak levels. Inquiry for copper sulphate for agriculture has increased and sales are expected to expand late this month or early in February. It was stated that rayon mills as well as stearate manufacturers are contracting for less zinc sulphate than a year ago. Some increase in sales of glacial acetic acid were reported for textile use. There was still plenty of oxalic acid available for immediate shipment. Suppliers are showing a bit of caution in selling the potash chemicals.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 95.8 percent for the week ending January 7, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 72.4 in the preceding week and 95.3 for the corresponding week in 1948.

Export figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate — Meeting with steady demand mostly from paper mills and municipal water works. No shortage of stocks and prices firm. October exports amounted to 1,738,550 pounds. The largest shipments, 620,750 pounds, were destined to the Philippine Republic. Colombia was second with 458,100 pounds and the Canal Zone third with 240,000 pounds.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Supply position improving with demand expected to increase when agricultural season opens. Export movement in October totaled 664,887 pounds. Canada received the largest amount 271,190 pounds, Mexico was second with 147,570 and British Malaya third with 89,250 pounds.

Calcium Carbide — Supply situation meeting domestic requirements without difficulty. Export demand fair. October exports totaled 3,132,600 pounds. Of this amount Canada received 2,021,800 pounds, Colombia 317,400 and Philippine Republic 270,400 pounds.

Calcium Chloride—In some producing quarters a heavy backlog of orders has not been worked off to date. In others, inventories have been built up to a level to meet requirements promptly. The unusual warm Winter weather so far this season has kept demand below normal in the eastern area. New production has started to reach the market. Exports in October amounted to 1,472,025 pounds. The Philippine Republic received the largest shipments, 550,000 pounds; Japan was second with 300,000, and Canada third with 221,200 pounds.

Carbon Bisulphide—Domestic sales of seasonal dimensions reported. October exports totaled 636,100 pounds with Mexico receiving 335,650 pounds, Canada 160,300 and Chile 55,000 pounds.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Production meeting contract requirements without allowing stock accumulations. Tight position of chlorine said to be holding output down. Exports in October amounted to 331,232 pounds, Canada received the largest shipments totaling 238,240 pounds.

Chlorine—Stocks short with demand exceeding output. Some producers cannot see any easement in the near future as inquiry appears to be expanding. October exports totaled 1,175,660 pounds. The largest shipments, 707,600 pounds were destined to Canada, Mexico was second with 183,600 and Venezuela third with 170,130 pounds.

Lead Peroxide—Small lots have commanded the most attention with sales reported at prices ranging from 36c. to 39c. per pound works depending upon the quantity involved.

Nickel Chloride — Following seasonal lines with prices firm and buyers not inclined to purchase in excess of actual wants. Stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet current requirements.

Nickel Sulphate—Stocks not so free as a month ago but meeting a steady demand for plating requirements. One of the producers sold through February has opened the books for March shipment.

Potash, Caustic—Some producers are not taking on additional orders at this time while other suppliers are in a better position. The Carlsbad potash strike has been the cause for considerable concern as shipments from that area have been cutback. Trona is shipping muriate, but about 85 percent of the country's output has been shut off for several weeks. Demand for liquid caustic potash in tankcars has continued active with the soap factories the principal consumers. October exports totaled 287,780 pounds. The largest shipments, 222,390 pounds were destined to Canada, Italy was second with 43,451 and Mexico third with 10,153 pounds.

Potassium Carbonate—Buying interest from the glass factories who specialize in television tubes and other glass specialties has been well sustained so far this month for calcined and hydrated. Shipments have been mostly to contract consumers with some producers not inclined to consider new business until basic material output is on a larger scale.

Potassium Chlorate — Heavily under contract for this month with match factories now booking February. Potash strike has not affected production of chlorate to date but it probably will if it lasts much longer. Perchlorate has not departed from its quiet condition.

Copper Sulphate — Strong position of copper metal is reflected in a firm tone in copper sulphate with export prices somewhat higher than those lately prevailing. Agricultural inquiry is increasing with sales expected to start late this month or early February. Industrial demand is well sustained and increasing from the West where mining operations are expanding. No new developments in export sales. Stocks comfortable and meeting domestic demand readily at former price levels.

Soda Ash — Continued available for

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Antimony metal, 3¼c. per lb.
Lead arsenate, 2c. per lb.
Tin crystals, ¼c. per lb.
metal, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
213.8	216.4	216.4	236.0

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.8	121.8	121.8	122.8

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

We are moving:— After January 28, 1950, the address of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be 30 Church street, New York 7, N. Y. The telephone number will be unchanged—REctor 2-9820.

Diamond Alkali Export Head

S. S. Savage has been appointed director of the newly created export sales division of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, it was announced January 12. Mr. Savage, who will be located at 122 East Forty-second street, New York, was formerly associated with the Martin Dennis Company, Newark, N. J., now a division of Diamond Alkali.

prompt shipment, although stocks not as free as in caustic soda. Demand fair with deliveries being made on time. Exports in October totaled 9,220,588 pounds. The principal countries of destination were Mexico 6,327,254 pounds, Philippine Republic 1,090,000 and Cuba 569,950 pounds.

Soda, Caustic — Heavy demand for chlorine has kept production of electrolytic caustic soda at a relatively high level. There is no shortage of stocks at the present time with demand fair and leaning toward expansion. Export shipments during October amounted to 18,880,045 pounds of solid, 1,774,431 pounds of liquid and 828,498 pounds of lye.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Domestic demand fair and averaging full seasonal dimensions. Stocks adequate, prices steady. Exports in October totaled 1,321,365 pounds. Canada received the largest amount, 840,500 pounds, Mexico was second with 290,000 pounds and Cuba third with 71,200 pounds.

Sodium Chlorate — Consumers have called for about all the January production but February shipments were available. Demand has held steady both for industry and agriculture with inquiry for weed-killer expected to increase as the season progresses. The market is firm but without indication of price change.

Sodium Silicate — Sales fair and holding a satisfactory seasonal average for miscellaneous industrial requirements. Stocks adequate to meet demand. October exports were placed at 2,814,555 pounds including 646,000 pounds to Cuba, 607,950 to Guatemala and 455,280 pounds to the Philippine Republic.

Sodium Sulphate — October exports totaled 2,422,634 pounds. Of this amount Japan received 1,008,000 pounds, Canada 817,984 and Mexico 500,540 pounds. Supply situation comfortable, prices steady.

Tin Crystals—Priced fractionally lower at 58½c. based on 77c. tin. The other tin based chemicals did not change in price last week. Buyers have continued cautious and are only operating as necessity requires. The trade appeared to think prices would be revised again this week.

Zinc Sulphate—Rayon mills continued to renew contracts and as did the stearate manufacturers. It was stated that in several instances the amount of material involved is less than in 1949. The glue interests have not reduced their contracts. The market has remained in free supply with the tone relatively easy.

Acids

Acetic—Rayon mills have shown more interest in glacial since the turn of the year. This has strengthened the tone of the market and the general outlook appears more favorable with January sales running ahead of December. Stocks are meeting requirements without difficulty. October exports of acetic acid were moderate, the total amounting to 180,168 pounds.

Chromic—Buying interest of fair seasonal dimensions for plating use was reported. Stocks comfortable and meeting requirements promptly. October exports amounted to 109,711 pounds, including 53,000 pounds to Canada.

Formic—Textile mills have been moderate buyers for dye uses. Sales mostly for current wants with stocks adequate to meet current demand. Prices remained firm but without quotable change.

Muriatic—Demand active but not sufficiently heavy to tighten the supply position. Exports during the month of October totaled 814,198 pounds of which Canada received 771,420.

Oxalic — No important change in the market situation. Small lot sales showed a fair total but there was no disposition to buy ahead. Stocks liberal with immediate shipments available at current prices.

Sulphuric — Consuming demand well sustained from most sources. Production has kept stocks at a level to meet requirements readily in this area. October exports amounted to 609,064 pounds 50° Baume basis. The largest shipment, 404,225 pounds, was destined to the Philippine Republic.

Production of sulfuric acid in France in October, 1949, recovered to 83,798 metric tons from 75,746 tons in September, according to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The monthly average in the third quarter of 1949 was 80,249.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony — Priced lower at 28¾c. per pound f.o.b. mines, Laredo, Texas. This is a reduction of 3¼c. per pound and represents economies effected in producing costs.

Copper — Maintenance of heavy consuming demand has kept the market definitely firm during the past week. It was stated that all classes of consumers have shown interest in the market and that total sales for shipment this month are around 100,000 tons. February shipments have also commanded attention with a sizable tonnage already booked. The active extent of industrial demand has stimulated confidence and it looks as though sales for the first quarter of 1950 will total a very satisfactory volume.

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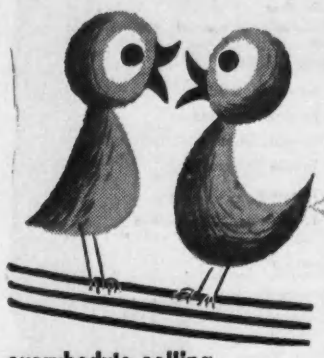

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Electrolytic copper was priced at 18½c. per pound delivered Valley basis.

Lead—Market situation continued firm under a steady demand. While the battery trade inquiry was not unusually heavy, there was an increased call from fabricators and a sizable amount of tonnage was said to have been placed for shipment this month. The mild weather so far this season has dampened consuming interest for battery use but it was stated this slowdown has been largely neutralized by larger sales for fabricating use. The market closed at 12c. per pound New York for the common grade and at 11.80c. St. Louis basis.

Commodity Exchange has announced plans to resume trading in lead futures on January 17. The metal will be the last of the pre-war listing of four to return to trading on the exchange. Lead dealings were halted as a war measure on March 11, 1942.

Quicksilver — No appreciable improvement in buying interest could be noted last week. Aside from a moderate exchange of small lots, the market situation remained quiet. Stocks on hand and those to arrive shortly kept the supply situation comfortable. Lots involving 100 flasks or more were quoted at $71 to $72 per flask and smaller quantities at $73 to $75, according to seller and size of order.

Silver—Market continued steady with demand and supply about evenly divided. Prices have not changed since early September, 1949. Silver bullion closed at 73¼c. per ounce in the New York market.

Tin—The price of grade "A" tin for spot delivery has been lowered a half cent a pound to 77c. New York by the RFC. The action was taken to meet competitive conditions. The new quotation, of 77c. a pound, is 26c. lower than the price maintained by the RFC up to the restoration of free trading in the metal last year.

October tin exports from Bolivia amounted to only 2,226 metric tons, but November exports reached the high level of 3,701 metric tons, presumably because the tin companies were exporting as much as possible before the price dropped further.

Zinc—No new price developments last week. There was still a split quotation of 9¾c. to 10c. for prime western which indicated that some suppliers had inventories they could ship to regular customers at the lower figure. High grade stock continued scarce and the market retained the same tight position recently noted.

Total slab zinc smelter output including all grades for the month of December was 71,016 tons according to the American Zinc Institute. Production for the year 1949 is placed at 869,882 tons, compared with 850,105 tons in 1948. Stocks on December 1, 1949, were 89,019. Domestic shipments included 57,877 tons, drawback 451 tons, government account 7,823 tons for a total of 66,151 tons. Stocks on December 31 were 93,964 tons, compared with 89,019 on November 30 and 20,848 tons on December 31, 1948. Unfilled orders at the close of December, 1949, amounted to 42,625 tons, compared with 29,166 on November 30 and 51,318 tons on December 31, 1948. Daily average production in December was 2,293 tons, against 2,169 in the preceding month 2,474 tons in December 1948. The yearly daily average for 1949 was 2,383 tons, compared with 2,323 in 1948 and 2,323 tons in 1947.

Amer. Cyanamid Engages Daughney

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has added Vernon F. Daughney to the staff of its mineral dressing laboratory as senior mineral dressing engineer at Stamford, Conn. Mr. Daughney formerly served as mill superintendent, metallurgist and consultant for several mining companies in Canada.

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Dow Corning French Investment Guaranteed

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced today the signing of an industrial guaranty contract under which the Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Michigan, will be able to convert into dollars its receipts from a new investment in France.

The Dow Corning firm will invest $21,350 to establish the manufacture of silicones, electric insulating materials for high and low temperature performance in hydraulic systems, damping mechanisms, electrical condensers, heat resistant greases and other products.

The amount of the guaranty is $37,362.50 which includes the investment of $21,350 plus an earnings increment of $16,012.50. The investment is in the form of capital stock of a new French corporation to be half owned by Dow Corning and half by a French company.

Assets to be invested include cash and raw materials, plus dollar expenses of transportation of materials to the subsidiary plant. Earnings on which convertibility is to be made will include dividends on the stock and royalties on the sale of products manufactured by the French company.

Production is expected to start within the next six to twelve months and the output will replace products previously purchased in the United States at the rate of $35,000 to $50,000 annually, according to Dow Corning estimates. The French dollar shortage will be alleviated to that extent. The French market is expected to absorb from $100,000 to $250,000 worth of the product annually. With their numerous industrial uses, the products are expected to result in more durable goods at lower prices.

Pennsalt Appoints Lane Public Relations Manager

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has formed a public relations division and has appointed Cleveland Lane manager. Mr. Lane, who previously served as Pennsalt account executive with the public relations department of Geare-Marston, Inc., joined Pennsalt after serving as manager of the field service division of the Home Life Insurance Company, New York.

The company has also added Ernest S. Kopecki to the staff of its special chemicals department as sales representative. Mr. Kopecki was formerly metallurgical editor of *Iron Age*.

Freight Rate Relief Asked

The Interstate Commerce Commission last week announced the filing of the following applications for relief from the long-and-short provisions of section 4 of the interstate commerce act:—

No. 24771—By R. E. Boyle, jr., agent for carriers parties to agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff ICC 1013 covering animal feed in carloads from Memphis, Tenn., to Natchez and Vicksburg, Miss., and Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La. Grounds for relief:—Competition with rail carriers, circuitous routes and market competition.

No. 24772—By Ira D. Dodge, agent, for and on behalf of the International-Great Northern Railroad Company, and other carriers, covering all freight in carloads from Galveston, Houston and Texas City, Tex., to Dallas, Tex. Grounds for relief:—Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

No. 24773—By Ira D. Dodge, agent, for and on behalf of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad and other carriers, covering all freight in carloads from New Orleans, La., and subports thereof to Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex. Grounds for relief:—Port equalization.

No. 24775—By L. E. Kipp, agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to his tariff ICC A-3614 covering methanol and anti-freeze preparations in carloads from Military, Kan., to points in Illinois. Grounds for relief: — Competition with rail carriers and circuitous routes.

No. 24776—By R. G. Raasch, agent, for and on behalf of carriers parties to certain listed tariffs, covering petroleum products in carloads between points in Illinois territory. Grounds for relief:—Circuitous routes.

No. 24781—By R. E. Boyle, jr., agent, for and on behalf of the Atlantic Coast Line and other carriers named in the application, covering fertilizer and fertilizer materials in carloads from Valdosta, Ga., to Live Oak, Fla. Grounds for relief:—Circuitous routes.

Croll-Reynolds Describes High Vacuum Steam Jet Ejectors

Croll-Reynolds Company, New York, has published a new catalog on "Evactors," steam jet ejectors for high vacuum. The catalog describes and illustrates the specialized equipment manufactured by the company, and stresses the advantages of individual design for maximum efficiency and dependability. Full details on steam "Evactors," from single stage sizes, designed to handle loads at a pressure of 3" Hg absolute, or higher, to five stage units are included. Copies may be obtained from the company at 17 John street, New York.

Atlantic Chemical Assigns Fanning

Atlantic Chemical Company, Centredale, R. I., has added John A. Fanning to its sales staff. Mr. Fanning will cover the company's Canadian accounts and certain of its New England territories. He was formerly chief chemist of the Brunswick Worsted Mills, Inc., Moosup, Conn.

Paraffine Assigns Hancock

The Paraffine Companies, San Francisco, has appointed C. W. Hancock northern district manager, with headquarters at its offices in Portland, Ore. Mr. Hancock, who joined the organization in 1939, will supervise sales of "Pabco" building materials in the northwest.

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N.Y. AIC Chapter To Honor F.G. Breyer

The New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists will present an honorary membership to Frank G. Breyer, partner in the firm of Singmaster & Breyer, New York, at ceremonies in the Commodore hotel, New York on February 15.

The presentation of the honorary membership certificate will be made by Lawrence H. Flett, president of the American Institute of Chemists, and Mr. Breyer's achievements as a man and as a scientist will be described by William Haynes, of Stonington, Conn., and James A. Singmaster, his partner in Singmaster & Breyer. Other speakers will include Dr. Martin Meyer, chairman of the New York chapter, and Dr. Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc.

Mr. Breyer was associated with the New Jersey Zinc Company for seventeen years prior to joining in partnership with Mr. Singmaster. He served as research chemist from 1910 to 1912, chief chemist from 1912 to 1917 and chief of research and development from 1917 to 1927. He is the patentee or joint patentee of many processes, including the basic patents on light resistant lithopone. In 1936 he was elected to serve as president of the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers.

ICC Extends Explosives Transport Regulations

Suspension of orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, requiring motor carriers to conform to certain rules relating to transportation of explosives, has been continued through 1950. They have been in suspension since December 31, 1943, chiefly because of the shortage of steel. The commission said that consideration is being given toward amending certain of the regulations and a continuance of the suspension is necessary pending further study of this.

Explosives Rules Revised

Regulations of the United States Coast Guard covering the transportation of explosives and dangerous articles were amended in several respects last week to make them conform more nearly to the requirements covering the movement of such articles by rail.

The amendments to the dangerous cargo regulations revise the requirements for portable magazine chests used for the stowage of certain explosives, change shipping requirements for pyroxylin plastics and film support to agree with requirements of the ICC, change the shipping requirements for the transportation of iron sponge not properly oxidized and other iron products, and permit the use of more than thirty pounds per square inch air pressure when discharging bulk cargoes of sulphuric acid.

American Cyanamid Lists Products, Services in Book

The American Cyanamid Company, New York, has published a second edition of its booklet entitled "Products and Services of American Cyanamid Company for Industry and Agriculture." The publication contains a product index and lists the materials and services supplied by its Calco Chemical Division, mineral dressing division, plastics and resins division, industrial chemicals division, agricultural chemicals division, explosives department, textile resin department, Stamford laboratories, new product development department and Chemical Construction Corporation. Copies may be obtained from the company at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Continental Can Assigns Hatfield to Milwaukee

Robert S. Hatfield, formerly assistant to the vice-president in charge of sales for Continental Can Company, New York, has been appointed district sales manager of Continental's new Milwaukee sales office, located at 735 North Water street, according to William M. Cameron, central division sales manager.

Dow to List Special Chemicals

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., will have available after February 1 a new catalog of 200 special chemicals that show promise of commercial development. Many of the materials are currently in semiplant production, and all are available on at least an experimental basis.

Cox Leaves RFC Post For Consulting Work

Dr. John T. Cox jr. has resigned as deputy director of the office of rubber reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to practice consulting chemical engineering in association with Russell S. McBride and Gordon W. McBride at 1518 K street, NW, Washington. He will also retain a consulting and advisory relationship with the office of rubber reserve.

Dr. J. T. Cox jr.

As director of production, Dr. Cox has been in charge of the government's synthetic rubber manufacturing program. He has been responsible for supervising the conversion of plants to the manufacture of "cold rubber," and under his supervision the government has developed liquid latex from synthetic rubber to a point where the tonnage substantially exceeds the prewar output of natural latex.

Prior to joining RFC to help with the wartime rubber program, Dr. Cox was associated with the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, developing and managing its synthetic rubber work. He had previously spent several years in the sugar and paper industries.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period January 6-12 were the following:—

To Austria—$39,000 for chemicals, $115,000 for vegetable fatty acids, and $302,000 for petroleum from the United States.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$400,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States.

To Denmark—$110,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, $40,000 for miscellaneous inedible animal products, $9,000 for crude drugs, leaves, herbs and roots, $150,000 for petroleum, $800,000 for tinplate, turneplate and blackplate, $80,000 for chemicals, and $240,000 for agricultural pesticides, all from the United States: $500,000 for petroleum from Latin America; $300,000 for copper from Japan; $40,000 for aluminum from Canada.

To France — $600,000 for nitrogenous fertilizers from Latin America.

To French North Africa—(French Morocco, $760,000 for tinplate; (Tunisia), $4,000 for alcohol and $62,000 for tinplate, all from the United States.

To Greece—$500,000 for chemicals and $100,000 for chemicals other than alcohol, from the United States; $150,000 for inedible molasses from Latin America and United States possessions.

To Sweden — $990,000 for petroleum from the United States; $1,180,000 for petroleum from the Middle East; and $2,770,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

Ill. Water Treatment Co. Has New Demineralizing Unit

Development of mixed bed (cation-anion) demineralizing equipment has been announced by the Illinois Water Treatment Company, Rockford, Ill. According to company officials, the "Illco-Way" mixed bed unit produces a chemically pure water containing less than one part per million total solids, having a pH of 7 and resistances of over 10,000,000 ohms per cubic centimeter. Other advantages claimed for the "Illco-Way" mixed bed unit are that it requires less regeneration time, less installation space and a lower initial investment than standard two or four bed demineralizers. Additional information is available on request to the company.

Trade Briefs

Perlite Manufacturing Company, Carnegie, Pa., is planning a $100,000 modernization program, including installation of conveyor systems, bins and an additional furnace, that will triple its production capacity.

Eastman Kodak Company has appointed Dr. Merle L. Dundon assistant general superintendent of the film and plate emulsion and plate coating departments. Charles R. Nelson has been appointed assistant superintendent of the film processing department.

Heads Mining Society

Felix E. Wormser, vice-president of the St. Joseph Lead Company, New York, has been elected president of the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, to succeed Dr. J. C. Kinnear, Kennecott Copper Company. James L. Head, Anaconda Copper Mining Company, was named to succeed Mr. Wormser as vice-president, and Donald L. Liddell was reelected secretary-treasurer.

AEC Names Advisory Group For Reactor Testing Station

The appointment of a three-man engineering advisory committee to assist the Idaho operations office of the Atomic Energy Commission on the planning and development of the reactor testing station was announced January 10 by L. E. Johnston, manager of the Idaho office. Members of the committee are:—L. J. Sverdrup, chairman; Dr. H. M. Crothers, and W. W. Horner. Mr. Sverdrup is president of Sverdrup & Parcel, Inc., consulting engineer, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Crothers is vice-president and dean of engineering, South Dakota State College, Brookings, and Mr. Horner is a partner in the firm of Horner & Shifrin, consulting engineer, St. Louis.

Cowles Chemical Opens New Research Laboratory

Cowles Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has moved its research and development laboratory from the campus of Syracuse University to new and enlarged quarters at 105 South Townsend street, Syracuse.

Research projects at the new laboratory include development of heavy chemicals in the silicate field, laundry products, metal cleaners, detergents and bactericides for the food processing industries, organic research, and the engineering of new processes and equipment for the company's plants at Lockport and Skaneateles Falls, N. Y., and Sewaren, N. J.

Gen. Aniline Elects Paull, Porter to Executive Group

General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, has appointed Harold C. Paull and Seton Porter to the executive committee of its board of directors. Mr. Porter, who is chairman of the board of National Distillers Products Corporation, has been a member of the board of General Aniline for the past two years. Mr. Paull was elected to the board last November.

Baker Denies Blast Charges

The J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., entered a plea of innocence in Federal court at Buffalo, N. Y., last Monday to charges of violation of Interstate Commerce Commission safety regulations in the Holland tunnel last May, when an explosion and a fire in a truckload of the company's chemicals stalled traffic and filled the tunnel with smoke and fumes.

Michel Publishes Data Sheets

M. Michel & Co., manufacturer and distributor of chemical specialties, New York, has published additions to its "Michelen Guide to Surface-Active Agents." The newest publications contain data sheets on a concentrated surface-active agent and a low cost wetter. They are available to chief chemists, production managers and purchasing agents representing potential users.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood was priced lower last week as a result of a relaxation of demand from the feed trade. A downward revision in lead arsenate prices was noted owing to lower producing costs occasioned by a decline in the prices of lead and white arsenic. Sodium arsenite solution was also quoted lower as a result of a decline in producing costs. Normal superphosphate was priced lower at Cartaret, New Jersey, with the market assuming a more competitive position. There was no production in the Carlsbad potash area last week. After a hearing before the United States district court, counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, the producers and the union, a temporary injunction was granted covering the blockading of entrances to plants by pickets and other unfair practices. A NLRB hearing on the charges will be held at Carlsbad on February 14.

Approximately 300,000 short tons of fertilizer materials and mixtures were exported from the United States during October, according to a summarization of Census Bureau data prepared by the National Fertilizer Association. The 300,000-ton mark has been exceeded only three times during the period on record, twice in 1949 and once in 1948. The October export tonnage, which was valued at $7,600,000 brought the 1949 ten-month total to 2,551,000 tons prices at $63,600,000 as compared with 2,335,000 tons valued at $63,200,000 during the first ten months of 1948. An important factor in the October showing was ammonium sulphate; over 79,000 tons of this material—the highest amount on record—were sent abroad during the month, making a total of 431,000 tons exported thus far this year, or more than 4½ times the amount shipped during the same period a year earlier.

Totaling 104,100 short tons by weight and $4,600,000 in value, October fertilizer imports represented a 16 percent drop in tonnage and a 22 percent reduction in value from September. From January through October, approximately 1,300,000 tons of fertilizer costing $57,400,000 were brought into the United States; during the corresponding period of 1948 the import tonnage totaled a shade below 1,300,000 and bore a value of $52,000,000. The ratio of exports to imports thus far in 1949 is 1.9 to 1 with respect to tonnage and 1.1 to 1 with respect to value. The difference between these two ratios indicates that the materials being imported are generally higher priced than those being sent out.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Canadian production is now under contract for the season with shipments moving in accordance with schedules. Exports for the month of October amounted to 31,581 tons, compared with 41,607 for September. Total exports from January through October were 368,004 tons.

Ammonium Sulphate—October exports touched a new high monthly record at 79,316 tons. In September exports amounted to 51,362 tons and in October, 1948, the total was 4,166 tons. Exports for ten months ending October 31, 1949, were 430,703 tons, compared with 92,273 for the corresponding period in 1948. The domestic movement to mixers has continued to slow down resulting in a further increase in stocks. It was stated that one producer who was asking $48 has reduced the price of coke-oven material to $45. The potash strike has severely affected mixing operations and slowed down the movement of both nitrogen and phosphate.

Bone Meal—Feed-stock interests did not appear as active as the fertilizer trade last week. Sales were reported at $65 per ton works and the market closed firm at this figure.

Castor Pomace—No additional offerings reached the open market last week. The inquiry was described as good with last sales at $27.50 per ton, carlot shipments from works. During the ten months' period ending October 31, imports amounted to 2,197 tons.

Cyanamide—Buyers have bought freely at the lower price recently established and production for the season is now entirely under contract. Imports for ten months ending October 31 were 106,132 tons, compared with 97,296 for the same period in 1948.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Lead arsenate, 2c. per lb.
Sodium arsenite solution, 10c. per gal.
Superphosphate, normal, Carteret, 4c. per unit of a-p-a.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Dried Blood—Relaxation in feed demand resulted in a lowering of sellers' views. Stocks were available at $8.25 per unit of ammonia here and in Chicago with trading limited.

Fish Meal—No unusual activity last week. Menhaden meal was priced at $170 per ton, Baltimore area, with scrap quoted at $10 per ton lower than that figure.

Hoof Meal—Market position firm with stocks limited. Last sales at $7.50 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate—Sales following seasonal lines with former prices named for Chilean and domestic material. Supply situation remained comfortable.

Tankage—Quiet and about steady with occasional sales at $8.50 per unit of ammonia in Chicago and $8.25 here.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments fair but not unusually heavy for this period of the year. October exports included 57 tons of Florida high grade rock, 107,339 tons of Florida land pebble and 27,422 tons of other grades, making a total of 134,818 tons. September exports amounted to 142,806 tons and in October, 1948, exports totaled 70,639 tons.

Production of phosphate rock in Tunisia in the first nine months of 1949 totaled 1,192,972 metric tons, compared with an average of 1,352,187 tons in the corresponding period of the years 1937-39. Labor difficulties were partly responsible for the decrease. Output in the third quarter of 1949 was 374,913 tons.

Superphosphate—Priced lower at Carteret, New Jersey, at 73c. per unit of a-p-a. Baltimore advices named 76c. as the prevailing figure. Stocks at some points have been accumulating as a result of a slow movement of mixed goods and also to a cutback in mixing operations occasioned by the Carlsbad potash strike. Bids have been opened for the government's purchase of 40,000 tons, but the awards were not made up to a late hour last week. October exports of normal superphosphate were 19,080 tons, against 18,901 in the preceding month. Export shipments for ten months ending October 31, 1949, totaled 306,178 tons, compared with 321,385 for the same time in 1948. Exports of triple for the same period amounted to 13,402 tons in 1949, compared with 23,326 in 1948.

Potashes

Strike conditions have continued to hold up production in the Carlsbad area and buyers are facing a serious shortage at the present time. A temporary injunction by the U. S. district court has been granted against the union for unfair practices. All the German muriate and sulphate that came in has been sold and the outlook for securing additional quantities is uncertain owing to an increased demand abroad. Total importations for ten months ending October 31, 1949, amounted to 28,019 tons of muriate, compared with 35,447 tons for the corresponding period in 1948.

French production of potash reported by the Mines Domaniales de Potasse d'Alsace, France, in the first 3 quarters of 1949 was as follows, in metric tons:—1,336,000, 1,313,000, and 1,184,000. Output was lower in the third quarter because of the vacation period. Estimating fourth-quarter production on the average of the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

We are moving:— After January 28, 1950, the address of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be 30 Church street, New York 7, N. Y. The telephone number will be unchanged—REctor 2-9820.

first 9 months, output in the year 1949 is expected to exceed 5,000,000 tons.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Trading has not improved although notable price changes are reported for the new year among the inorganic fertilizers. With domestic producers of ammonia nitrate and ammonia sulphate dropping the f.o.b. Los Angeles price to $70.57 and $49 per ton respectively, the price of Canadian materials is likewise lower to meet these offerings. Among the organics, fish meal prices show increases to $2.70-$2.75 per unit of protein as the local fishing season approaches its close. Supplies of all materials are reported ample to meet current demands.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $70.57 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material same in bags. $2.50 discount for bulk. Blood meal, $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $70-$71 per ton for imported, steamed 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Fish meal, $162-$165 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $187.60 per ton for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco. $175.50-$178.75 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of soda, $23 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor. Bulk quoted $48 per ton. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. $2.50 extra for bags. Triple, $71.50 per ton, 42 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $4.75-$5 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Lead Arsenate — Priced lower in at least one supply quarter. To dealers, carlots 25c. per pound in three pound bags and 26c. for smaller quantities. One pound bags, in carlots, 33c. and 34c. per pound for less. Prices f.o.b. works, freight allowed on purchases amounting to $75 or more. The downward revision is the result of lower producing costs occasioned by the declines in the price of lead metal and white arsenic.

Sodium Arsenite Solution—Priced lower to dealers at 60c. per gallon for 40 percent material in 50 gallon drums and $1 in 5 gallon drums f.o.b. works or stock points. Drums are included and are non-returnable. These prices are for prompt shipment only. Orders for future shipment will be taken on the basis of price in effect at time of shipment.

Sulphur

Market position steady with demand active and mine shipments fully up to seasonal expectations. Transportation facilities this year have not been a problem to date. The price for shipment by boat is $19.50 per long ton f.o.b. ship for either domestic or Canada. Stocks have been maintained at a level to meet requirements promptly.

Insect Control Conference Discusses Tolerance in Flies

Speaking before the fourth annual insect control conference with industry, sponsored by the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin last week, Don W. Hookum, of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., said that scientists have found no structural differences between flies which are reported tolerant to a given insecticide and those which are not.

"In 1948 there were scattered reports of failure of DDT to control flies," he said. "Further investigations by entomologists in 1949 revealed that certain strains of flies had appeared which seemed to tolerate larger doses of DDT than was normally required for effective fly control. Flies exhibiting tolerance to other residual insecticides have also been reported by various entomologists.

"Although it is common practice to say that flies become resistant to a given insecticide, considerable study by state and federal investigators has disclosed no change in appearance or structure of those flies. It is likely that the higher the degree of control obtained, the greater will be the deposit required to control the next generation. This hypothesis appears reasonable, since the individuals surviving a treatment are the most tolerant of the chemical, and their descendants may inherit the tolerance. If this theory is correct, the insecticidal deposit effects the selection of the most tolerant individuals, rather than to cause a change in the structure of the insect."

Pointing out that the fly population in 1949 was higher than in 1948, which in turn was greater than in 1947, Mr. Hookum said that in planning for fly control measures in the future it was essential for people to regard insecticides in their proper perspective.

Sanitation Need Emphasized

"There is no insecticide in the world today that can do a job of fly control in and around dairy barns unless its use is accompanied by proper sanitation measures," he said, adding:

"It seems to us, at this time, that the best policy is to use as efficiently as we know how, the safest and most efficient insecticides at our disposal, coupled with the well-known supplemental measures such as sanitation, which have been used in the past, but which we have grossly ignored in our enthusiasm for making fly control painless and easy. Where insect control is involved, ignoring the latter practice has always led to failure."

Rutland Heads Plant Food Sales for Int'l Minerals

John W. Rutland has been appointed general sales manager of the plant food division of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, it was announced January 10. Mr. Rutland joined the company in 1921 and has been sales manager of the potash division since 1948. Previously, he had been southern potash sales manager. In his new capacity, Mr. Rutland will have general supervision of plantfood sales under Maurice H. Lockwood, vice-president in charge of the plantfood division.

Trade Briefs

Ground limestone needs of Ireland have been estimated at 2,000,000 long tons annually by the Minister of Agriculture.

Phosphatic fertilizer production in Poland during the first half of 1949 increased to 200,880 metric tons, compared with 117,145 tons in the corresponding period of 1948.

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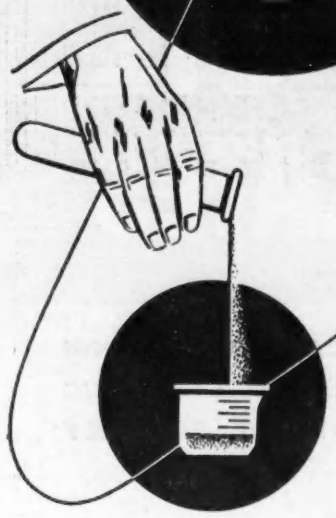

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Barrett

Coaltar Chemicals

Adjustment of prices for the first quarter of the year was still not completed by last week, although one producer announced that it was following the lead taken recently by a first producer in making adjustments on its listings of cresol and coaltar cresylic acid. Others were still studying the situation. There were downward revisions of 4c. to 13c. per gallon announced on petroleum cresylic acid, depending on the distillation range.

Otherwise, the market was without particular feature. Production in general was up to a good point although tightness still persisted in benzol, toluol and xylol. Phthalic anhydride was none too free. The intermediates for the most part were in reasonably good supply. Demand looked good and producers said that the signs pointed to a continuing good demand for the early part of the year and possibly longer.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported that companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry were scheduled to produce at 97.2 percent of their potential during the past week. This was equivalent to 1,791,900 tons of steel ingots and castings as compared to 1,771,600 tons scheduled to be made during the previous week, 1,830,600 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol—The demand for this item continued strong during the past week and the indications were that it would go on that way for some time to come. Following the settlement of the strikes, producers were back on a good schedule of output but despite their efforts to satisfy the consumers, there were still shortages of the product being encountered. Prices seemed to be pretty well in line for the quarter. Recently, one producer advanced its listings and others followed one by one so that as of last week all were on a comparable basis. There were no indications of further changes in the immediate future.

Output of motor grade benzol amounted to 434,755 gallons during October while during the month of September it was 1,175,541 gallons. This was a decrease of 63 percent. During October of 1948, the production of the material came to 732,600 gallons. Through October of 1949, the total output was 14,268,303 gallons, while during the comparable period in the previous year it was 7,719,200 gallons.

Nitration (1°) benzol was produced in the amount of 609,495 gallons in October, while the production for the previous month was reported to be 2,520,146 gallons. October's output was 75.8 percent lower than that of the previous period. During October of 1948, the output amounted to 3,958,900 gallons. Through October of 1949 the total output was 23,711,875 gallons as compared to 36,136,100 gallons for the comparable period of the previous year.

Industrial pure (2°) benzol was produced in the amount of 1,738,186 gallons during October. This was 77.4 percent under the production of the previous month, when production was registered at 7,694,182 gallons. During October of 1948 the production of the item came to 9,087,000 gallons. Through October of 1949, the output of the material was reported to be 80,046,962, while during the comparable period in the previous year it was 83,609,100 gallons.

Production of all other grades of benzol was recorded at 82,668 gallons in October, which represented a 65 percent decrease from the previous month's output of 235,858 gallons. During October, 1948 the production amounted to 277,800 gallons. The total amount produced through October of 1949 was recorded at 1,758,117 gallons, while the amount produced in the comparable period of the previous year was 2,552,100 gallons.

Coaltar—The situation remained largely unchanged in the market for this material during the past week. Demand continued good and producers felt that it would go on that way for at least the immediate future. There were still some problems with production. In the South it was reported that the output was still lagging a bit as an aftermath of the recent strikes in the steel and coal industry. However, in the North the condition was somewhat better and production was said to be running on a better scale. The price structure remained unchanged during the period under review and the indications were that there would be no revisions in the listings in the immediate future.

Crude coaltar production during the month of October was reported to be 19,636,132 gallons, as compared to an output of 55,429,161 gallons during the previous month. The percentage drop was 64.6. During October of 1948 the production of the material was 64,696,600 gallons. Through October of 1949 the output of the material was 570,960,178 gallons, while during the comparable period in the previous year the output was 609,861,700 gallons.

Creosote—Producers of this item were watching the market last week to see if they could detect trends that might indicate what the future would be now that the new year was here. In some quarters it had been reported that sellers of the item were optimistic. They said that the signs were that there might be some pickup in the sale of the item. In other sections of the industry, however, a more cautious attitude was taken. Producers seemed inclined to wait and see before committing themselves on what they might expect in the near future. Sales were holding up at about previously noted levels, and this was generally taken as a good indication of what future business might be like. This was normally the slow season for the sale of the item, and it was pointed out that, since there was no serious drop in sales at this period, the future sales should be even better. Timber was being cut now, and before long there would be more of it ready for preservative treatment. The railroads and utilities in recent weeks were reported to be showing more interest in the purchase of this material, although they were having some difficulties in obtaining what they needed in the way of ties, poles and crossarms. It was said that, with a heavy demand on for timber for the building industry, the cutters of timber were inclined to divert their wood into that industry, where it would bring high prices.

The generally good conditions prevailing in the construction industry were of help to the sellers of creosote. Building construction was at a satisfactory level throughout the country, but on the Gulf Coast it was better than average, and in that area sales of creosote were reported to be better. Users of wood felt that, with the present high cost of lumber, it was the better part of wisdom to use preservatives on their material rather than have to replace it in the future at prices that might be as high or possibly even higher than they are today. There were no changes reported in the price of the material during the period under review, and there were no indications that there might be any revisions in the immediate future.

Cresol—One producer last week fol-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, 4c. to 13c. per gal., depending on distillation range.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
107.3	107.3	110.1	141.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended December 31 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	980,683
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	25,394,383
Benzol	gals.	3,200,105
Coaltar	gals.	11,871,358
Creosote oil	gals.	660,666
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,569,083
Phenol	lbs.	185,812
Toluol	gals.	640,021
Xylol	gals.	144,520

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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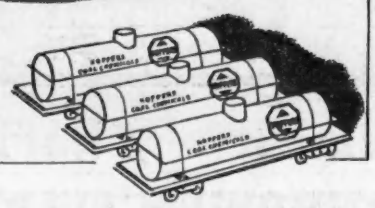

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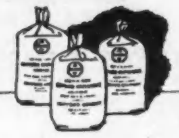
bags...



lowed the lead of another taken during the previous period and revised its schedules on both the technical and USP material. This move meant that there were now two producers listing their material at similar levels, although there was no word from others on what they might do with their listings. However, the matter had caused a good deal of interest in the industry and those who were still holding at the old prices were giving the matter their study. Supplies of the item were not especially free. There were no real and serious pinches reported although it was said that here and there it was necessary for customers to endure short waits before obtaining all of the material that they needed. One producer reported during the week that in general it was able to keep up with the supply, but it was necessary to ship directly out of production, with no opportunity to lay away any backlog of the material.

Cresylic Acid—It was announced by one producer last week that its company had followed the lead taken during the previous week by another producer and adjusted the prices on both the 50% above 207°C. and the 50% at 204-207°C. coaltar material. This move brought both producers into line on price but others were still studying the recent developments and as of last week had no word to announce on what if anything they might do with their listings.

Announcement of price reductions was also made on petroleum cresylic acid during the past week. These reductions ranged from 4c. to 13c. per gallon, depending on the distillation range.

It was reported that the coaltar material was in a pretty good demand right now and that while there was no severe pinch, the supply was none too free. One producer said it was shipping directly out of production. During the period under review it was reported that 557 drums of the material arrived in this country from Rotterdam and Liverpool.

Naphthalene—The supply of this material had come into a pretty good position during the past week. During and after the strikes, the supply was strictly limited but the industry had made a sufficient comeback by last week to make the item reasonably free. Then there was the imported item which was still arriving in this country and taking some of the pressure off the demand for the domestic goods. Most of the imported material was said to be affecting the domestic crude, although it was reported that the imports were not sufficiently great to affect the demand seriously. Most of the imported was thought to have been ordered during the strikes and was still arriving and some sources in the industry thought that such arrivals might fall off before long. The demand for the refined item was said to be good at this time while the demand for the crude was reported to be about fair.

Phenol—The supply and demand for the synthetic material were reported to be pretty well in balance during the past week and there was no word on any possible price revisions despite the recent revisions that had been made in the price of benzol.

Pyridin—The denaturing item was reported to be in an approximate position of balance during the past week but the demand for the pharmaceutical item was said to be very good. A large part of the demand was coming from the manufacturers of the antihistaminic drugs, although there was still material going into other uses. So far, supplies were reported to be holding up to a fairly good point. This was the heavy season for the sale of the antihistaminics and the demand from that source was expected to hold up well for some months yet.

Solvent Naphtha—Pricewise, the market for this material was reported to be without feature during the past week and there were no indications that there might be any revisions immediately. Supply and demand were in an approximate condition of balance.

Toluol—The supply of this material continued tight during the past week and there were no signs that there would be any immediate easing. The demand, on the other hand, was running to good levels and gave signs that it would continue that way for at least the near future.

Xylol—The price structure of this item remained unchanged during the past week, following action by all producers in making their adjustments for the first quarter. The supply continued very tight with no signs of immediate improvement while the demand for the item was still running at high levels.

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was reported to be continuing at a very good level during the period under review, while the supply was reported to be they could be produced. There were no changes reported in the price range and there were no indications that there were any contemplated for the immediate future.

Phthalic Anhydride—The demand for this item continued on the strong side during the past week and producers said that the indications were that it would remain that way for at least the immediate future. Supplies were none too free although in general the makers of the material were just about able to keep up with the demands of the market. Prices were unchanged during the week and there were no signs that there would be any immediate revisions.

about adequate to meet it but not much greater than that. Prices were holding at previously noted levels with no indication of immediate revisions.

Anilin Salt—The 26c. price on this item was unchanged during the past week and there were no suggestions that there were any revisions contemplated at this time. Demand was running along at good levels, while stocks were sufficient for the market, although not in excess of the needs of the consumers.

Anthraquinone—Demand for this material was reported to be excellent although the supply was a bit on the tight side. It was said that the stocks were not precisely scarce, but they were being taken up by users just about as fast as

Heads Betanaphthol Plant

Harry S. Thompson has been appointed supervisor of the newly completed betanaphthol plant of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati. Mr. Thompson first joined the company as a student worker in 1930 while he was attending the University of Cincinnati, and became a regular employee upon his graduation in 1935.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Buying interest in textile and leather chemicals continued restricted to prompt needs last week. Inquiry beyond 30-day delivery was still inactive. The steady decline in the cost of eggs due to the lower 1950 support program, resulted in sharp slashing of quotations of edible egg albumen and yolk. This brought the price index down to 269.6, against 286.4, the previous week and 364.2 for this time last year.

All egg products were lower. Edible albumen was reduced 20 cents per pound, and technical 2c., while domestic yolk was dropped 15c. and Chinese 11c. per pound.

Potato starch was cut ¼ cent for prompt shipment from Maine. Production has increased to about capacity, resulting in increased offerings and lower prices. Trading was reported quiet locally, while liberal sales took place in Idaho starch for delivery to western points at unchanged prices. Corn dextrin and starch were in fair request, chiefly for immediate delivery. Tapioca flour continued inactive and quotations were easy, especially for the better grades. The lower grades were reported in moderate request and were fairly steady. Demand for sago flour was confined to spot delivery. Futures were quiet.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the tanning materials markets. Tanners showed little interest in replacements since the first of the year, having covered requirements for early part of this year during November and December. Arrivals against these contracts have been heavy during the past three weeks, which have replenished inventories.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 20c. per lb.
tech., 2c. per lb.
Yolk, dom., 15c. per lb.
Chinese, 11c. per lb.
Potato starch, Maine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
269.6	286.4	289.4	364.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Consumers confined demand for prompt needs. Market was steady at prevailing quotations.

Bichromates — Trading was reported fairly active. Consumers absorbed moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Prices were steady.

Sulphonated Oils—Consuming demand was spasmodic, chiefly for prompt needs. Market was steady and reflected the firmness in basic products. Castor oil was unchanged and firm, while tallow was stronger and advanced ½c. per pound.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Buying interest was still restricted to small lots for actual requirements. Quotations for albumin and dried soluble blood were unchanged and steady.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was reported confined to moderate quantities for prompt delivery. Quotations were unchanged for all grades and were guaranteed against advance until January 15.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to absorb fair sized lots for actual requirements. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels and guaranteed against advance until January 15. There will be no marketing quotas for 1950-corn crop according to the Department of Agriculture. The total supply of corn for the 1949-50 marketing year is below the level at which quotas would be called for under the controlling legislation. The 1950 allotment for the commercial area is 46,246,973 acres. This represents a reduction of about 11,000,000 acres from the 1949 plantings which were 57,579,000 acres in the commercial area and 87,910,000 acres as a whole. The downward adjustment will be about 12.9 percent from 1949 nationally and about 19.7 percent in the commercial area. Allotments are applied only in the commercial area.

Egg Albumen — This market broke sharply as a result of the lower egg price support for 1950 which caused eggs to decline. Edible albumen was reduced 20c. per pound. Trading was slow, as consumers preferred to await further developments in the market. Edible albumen ranged from $1.63 to $1.66 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller. Technical also was easier, but not to the extent of edible and was off 2c. to 78c. to 85c. per pound, as to quality and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Prices were easier with the decline in the egg market and dropped about 15c. per pound. Domestic yolk was reduced to $1.18 to $1.24 per pound, as to quantity. Chinese also was weaker and off 11c. per pound. Stocks on the spot and to arrive shortly were quoted at $1.07 to $1.10 per pound, duty paid, as to quantity. Demand for yolk was restricted to small lots for immediate needs.

Potato Starch — Increased production and quiet demand weakened the Maine market and carlots were reduced to 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, f.o.b. works, according to shipment. Trading in Maine starch was slow, while a good volume of business was reported in Idaho at 5¼c., carlots, f.o.b., for prompt and forward shipment to middle and Far West points. Demand in the local market was light for spot delivery and quotations ranged from 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, ex-warehouse.

Rice Starch—Supplies on the spot were in quiet demand. Small lots were held at 12½c. per pound, ex-warehouse.

Sago Flour — This market remained steady, though demand was limited to actual needs. Shipments were quoted at 5c. to 5¼c. per pound, ex-dock, as to delivery and spot stocks ranged from 5½c. to 5¾c., ex-warehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Fair demand was noted for the low grades while the better varieties were inactive and unsettled. Higher grades were quoted at 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, ex-warehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7¾c., and low covered a wide range from 5½c. to 6½c., according to quality.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consuming inquiry was reported limited to prompt requirements. Quotations were maintained at former levels.

Cutch—While inquiry for replacement was slow, the market was unchanged and steady. Arrivals of cutch from Macassar were noted at 250 cases for delivery against former orders. Production began recently in Macassar due to the uncertainty of obtaining supplies from Borneo. The packing of cutch in cases was reported unpopular due to extra handling, the trade preferring the use of bags. Market was steady for 55 percent at 7c. per pound, ex-dock, duty extra.

Divi Divi—Offerings of new crop material were scarce and the market was entirely nominal. Consuming inquiry was reported fair.

Mangrove Bark—Arrivals from abroad were restricted to the South American material, some 3,160 bags were received at New York from Cristobal last week. Interest in replacements was inactive.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was slow. Replacements booked for shipment in November and December served to replenish inventories for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change. Imports totaled 2,780 bags at New York last week against recent orders.

Quebracho Extract—Business was reported light, chiefly for prompt shipment from primary sources. Shipments were quotably unchanged and steady. Arrivals were reported at 9,355 bags at New York and 1,900 bags at San Francisco last week.

Valonia Cups—Arrivals of valonia cups were reported at 460 bags at New York and 1,300 bags at Baltimore last week for delivery on former contracts. New business was reported quiet. Offers for shipment were held at unchanged levels.

Wattle—While tanners interest in replacements was slow, the market remained steady, reflecting the strength at primary centers. Bark and extract were well held for shipment at current quotations. Imports of bark totaled 2,210 bales at Philadelphia and 1,060 bags of extract at Baltimore last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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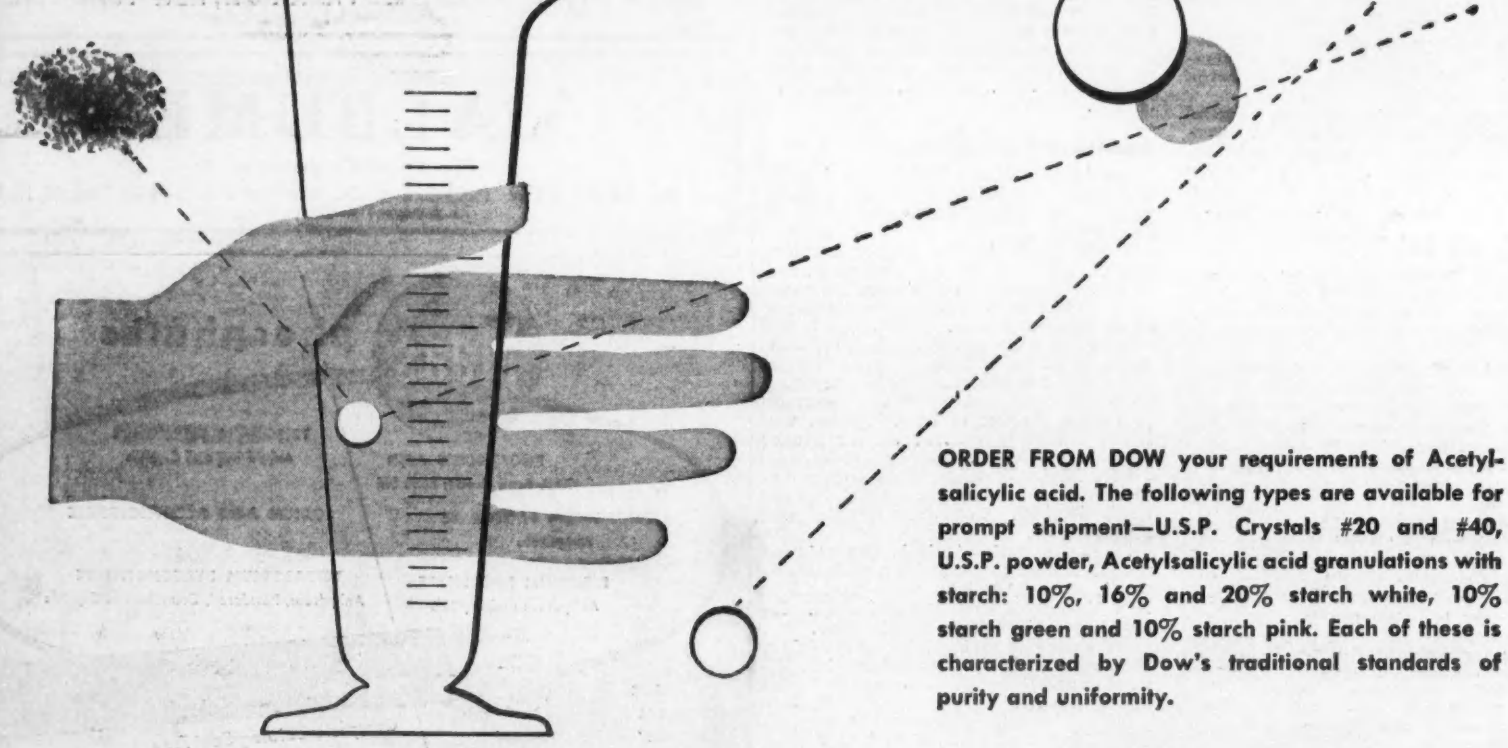

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Further price reductions in organic solvents last week, following the ½ cent per pound reduction the previous week in normal butyl alcohol and acetate, were a 1 cent per pound reduction in secondary butyl alcohol, a ½ cent per pound reduction in secondary butyl acetate, and a ½ cent reduction in isobutyl alcohol. These price reductions were necessary because of the competitive position of these solvents with the normal butyl solvents previously reduced. In the drug section of this market, aloin was reduced 25 cents per pound in drum lots, and agar was quoted at a new low on recently arrived shipments from Japan. Cocoa butter continued in a strong market and during the week advanced another 2 cents per pound. Para-aminosalicylic acid was reduced by $2.50 per pound and the sodium salt by $3 per pound. Choline chloride and choline dihydrogen citrate were off 50 cents per pound. The index was unchanged, remaining at 253.9.

Tertiary butyl alcohol and the various ketone solvents were held firm in price, unaffected by the declines in butyl type solvents. Likewise, other esters such as ethyl acetate and other alcohols were unchanged. Furthermore, no change in these items was expected.

In distributive channels, aureomycin hydrochloride preparations will be reduced in price by 20 percent effective February 1, it was announced by the maker.

Glycerin was in tight supply, and in view of the critical position of crude, it appeared that this item was likely to become shorter before it gets easier in supply.

Trading in menthol continued to be quiet for the present, but more active interest was expected to develop in the market in the immediate future. Vitamin A fishliver oil product demand was reported as improved, and lower prices effective at the year end were being maintained.

Acid, Sebacic — Purified sebacic acid entered the new year in a firm price position with quotations unchanged from levels which prevailed in the latter months of 1949. Drum carlots were quoted on a works basis at 47c. per pound, while less than carlot drum quantities were quoted at 49c.

Agar — Following the arrival of agar from Japan on material shipped after the discontinuance of government determined floor prices, the current spot market on Kobe No. 1 fell to around $1.50 per pound, with most quotations in the range of $1.50 to $1.60 per pound.

Aloin—This USP material declined in price by 25c. per pound. In 240-pound drums the former price level of $3.75 per pound was reduced to the current $3.50 per pound. Prices were effective as of January 6.

Aureomycin Hydrochloride — Effective February 1, 1950, the price in distributive channels of aureomycin hydrochloride capsules, ointments, troches, ampuls, and spersoids will be reduced 20 percent, according to an announcement by the maker.

Bismuth Salts—The market on various bismuth salts was reported as still relatively quiet. The moderate demand could readily be supplied from ample stocks, and in view of this situation no price adjustments in the immediate future were contemplated.

Butyl Acetate, Normal — This item settled down to what was expected to be a firm price position after the reduction of ½c. per pound effected on both synthetic and fermentation source material in the previous week. Price quotations of 12c. per pound in tankcars with the usual differentials prevailing on carlot and less carlot drum quantities were felt likely to hold.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary—As a reflection of the declined normal butyl acetate market, the price of secondary butyl alcohol was reduced by ½c. per pound, effective January 9. Supplies were reported as ample, with demand generally good. The price reduction brought the new price schedule on secondary acetate to 9½c. per pound in tankcars, 11c. in drum carlots, and 11½c. per pound in less than carlot drum quantities. These prices were on a delivered basis. It was to be noted that whereas secondary alcohol and acetate were previously quoted at the same price levels, the alcohol was now quoted ½c. per pound lower than the acetate. This was so by virtue of a drop of a full cent on the alcohol and only ½c. on the acetate.

Butyl Alcohol, Normal—This market settled down last week at the ½c. lower price schedules effected late the previous week. Both synthetic and fermentation source material were priced at 12c. per pound in tankcar quantities, with the usual differentials for carlot and less carlot drum quantities prevailing.

Butyl Alcohol, Secondary—Reflecting the softening in the normal butyl alcohol market the previous week, secondary butyl alcohol was last week reduced by a full cent per pound, whereas the drop in normal alcohol prices was ½c. per pound. This brought the new price schedule on secondary butyl alcohol on a delivered basis to 9c. per pound in tankcars, 10½c. in drum carlots, and 11c. per pound in less than carlot drum quantities.

Butyl Alcohol, Tertiary—There was no change made in the price structure of tertiary butyl alcohol as a result of the weakening price position of normal and secondary butyl alcohols. Current prices of 12c. per pound in tankcars, 13½c. in drum carlots, and 14c. in less than carlot drum quantities were unchanged and expected to continue.

Calcium Iodide—This item was quoted in five pound jars at $4.10 to $4.12 per pound. Demand was steady at the usual low volume characteristic of the product, and supplies were reported as ample.

Castor Oil—The price position of medicinal castor oil was reported unchanged from the previous week. Castor beans were still in a somewhat stronger market position than some weeks ago and maintained their recent gains. They were, however, not as high priced as during the comparable period of 1949.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 18,658 bgs equivalent to 2,798,700 pounds, compared with 56,995 bags or 8,549,250 pounds the previous week, and 106,725 bags or 16,008,750 pounds during the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals of beans since January 1 of this year amounted to 75,653 bags equivalent to 11,347,950 pounds, compared with 117,768 bags or 17,665,200 pounds during the corresponding period of 1949.

Choline Salts—A price reduction was effected last week in this item in which the chloride was reduced by 40 cents per pound below former schedules, and the dihydrogen citrate by 50 cents per pound. This brought quotations on choline salts to the following lower levels:—Choline bitartrate in 100 pound lots was quoted at $2.75 per pound, and in 25 pound lots at $2.85 per pound. Choline chloride and choline dihydrogen citrate in lots of 1,000 pounds was quoted at $2.50 per pound, in 500 pound lots at $2.55, in 100 pound lots at $2.65, and in 25 pound lots at $2.75.

Cocoa Butter—The strong tone of the cocoa butter market continued last week, and prices advanced another 2 cents per pound during the week. This brought the current quotation on carlot quantities to 58 cents per pound.

Dichloropentanes—On an f.o.b. works basis, the revised price schedule effected January 1, 1950, on dichloropentanes quoted tankcars at 4 cents per pound, drum carlots at 4.7 cents and less than carlot drum quantities at 5.5 cents per pound.

Ethyl Acetate—There was no price soft-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Agar, 35c. per lb.
Alcohol, butyl, secondary, 1c. per lb.
Alcohol, isobutyl, ½c. per lb.
Aloin, USP, 25c. per lb.
Butyl acetate, secondary, ½c. per lb.
Choline chloride, 40c. per lb.
Dihydrogen citrate, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
253.9	254.4	254.4	258.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

We are moving:— After January 28, 1950, the address of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be 30 Church street, New York 7, N. Y. The telephone number will be unchanged—REctor 2-9820.

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ening in this market, and none expected because current price levels were at a position so closely related to costs that profit margins were quite narrow. Apparently the price adjustments being currently made would be confined to the butyl solvents.

Fishliver Oil—World supplies of preformed vitamin A materials were said to be in balance with demand. Meanwhile, there were recent reductions in the price of vitamin A materials of fishliver source. A new method of determining vitamin A content in materials based on physical-chemical methods has been adopted for the new USP, and this new method of vitamin A determination was reported to have been adopted by the feed chemists effective February 1, although the method will not become official pharmaceutically until the usual period after the issuance of the new USP.

The various methods of test used in the industry affect the price picture because of their varying results. The effect at the moment with respect to prices was confusion, and it was estimated that the situation will clarify in a few months when the new USP method of test is more widely adopted. Demand for low potency oils in feed and margarin was said to be good, and the pharmaceutical demand was reported as seasonally stronger.

Fishliver concentrates entered the new year at prices some 3 to 4 cents per million units lower than former schedules which prevailed during most of the fourth quarter of 1949.

Current price schedules on crude stood at 12 to 13 cents per million units for the 6,000 to 12,000 vitamin A units per gram material, 13 to 14 cents for both the 15,000 to 20,000 and the 25,000 to 35,000 unit oil, and oil of 40,000 to 50,000 unit potency was priced in the range of 15 to 16 cents.

Prime natural fishliver oils, and fishliver oil concentrates of 100,000 vitamin A units per gram were priced at 21 cents per million units. The 200,000 unit oil at 24 cents, the 300,000 unit oil at 28 cents, the 400,000 unit oil at 30 cents, and the 500,000 unit oil or concentrate at 32 cents per million A units. Prices on synthetic vitamin A esters such as the acetate and the palmitate were unchanged, remaining at 40 cents per million A units.

Glycerin—Prices were firm in this market. Supplies were regarded as tight with the tendency toward greater scarcity rather than any sign of easing. This was so because of the critical supply position of crude glycerin. Much foreign crude had already been bought with little remaining for further purchase, and domestic crude was in a sold up position.

Glyoxal—The 30 percent solution was unchanged in price at the new year with prices firmly holding to 17c. per pound in tankcars, 17½c. in drum carlots, and 18c. per pound in less than carlot drum quantities.

Isobutyl Alcohol—As a result of price declines which occurred in normal and secondary butyl alcohols as reported in this and the previous issue of OPD, the price schedule on isobutyl alcohol was reduced ½c. per pound. This brought the new price quotations on this item to 12c. per pound in tankcars, 13½c. in carlot drum quantities, and 14½c. in less than carlot drum shipments. These prices were also on a delivered basis.

Lead Acetate—USP material in drums quantities was quoted firmly at 20c. per pound for crystals. Supplies were said to be ample to meet current moderate demands.

Lead Acetate—USP material in drums the price of lead chloride currently stood at 39c. per pound. Supplies were reported as adequate to take care of the moderate demand now prevailing in the market.

Menthol—The spot market on this item was unchanged from levels of the previous week in so far as prices were concerned, and trading was reported as quiet. Thirty-five cases arrived last week from Hong Kong, but it was expected that shipments from the far east would diminish in the immediate future by virtue of the political situation currently prevailing there. The size of the crop in Brazil could not yet be accurately estimated. A more active menthol market was expected in the next few weeks.

Methyl Acetoacetate—The current price position of this item was firm with prices quoted on an essentially freight allowed basis, in which tankcars were quoted at

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51½c per pound, drum carlots at 53c., and less than carlot drum quantites at 54c.

Methylethyl Ketone—There was a firm tone evident in this market with demand maintaining a good business volume. Current prices were expected to remain unchanged for the balance of the first quarter. Tankcars were priced at 9c. per pound delivered, with the usual differential prevailing on drum carlot and less carlot quantities.

Methylisobutyl Ketone — The price structure of this ketone remained firm, unaffected by the softening market in butyl solvents. Current quotations stood at 11c. per pound in tankcars, 12½c. in drum carlots, and 13c. in less than carlot drum quantities. These prices were on a delivered basis, and they were expected to hold for the balance of the first quarter.

Milk Powder—As was announced in a previous issue of OPD, parity prices on skimmed milk powder were announced in mid-December by the Department of Agriculture in which spray process material would be supported at 12½c. per pound for U. S. extra, and at 10½c. per pound for roller process material, U. S. extra. Such parity schedules to be effective through March 31, 1951.

The support prices in term of dollars and cents were close to those prevailing during the previous purchase period. These prices under the new parity formula represent 79 percent of parity and are roughly equivalent to 90 percent of parity under the old parity formula in effect last year. Thus, skimmed milk powder is supported at about 79 percent of the parity equivalent price for manufacturing milk. The parity equivalent price for manufacturing milk is set at 88.5 percent of the United States average parity price of all milk sold by farmers at wholesale to plants and dealers.

Meanwhile, the milk powder market was still in an unsettled condition. Supplies were abundant and heavy. Demand was limited. Purchasing was confined to immediate needs. Prices were unchanged.

Price support purchases made by CCC for the period of December 30 to January 5, amounted to 5,328,085 pounds of spray process material at the old parity price of 12¾c. per pound, and 633,359 pounds of spray process material at 12½c. per pound, the new parity price. Purchases by CCC of roller process skimmed milk powder during the same period amounted to 2,057,724 pounds under the old parity price of 11½c. per pound, and 170,698 pounds of material under the new parity price of 10½c. per pound.

Total United States Department of Agriculture purchases of skimmed milk powders amounted to 442,217,695 pounds in 1949, compared with 147,241,950 pounds during 1948. Of these 1949 purchases, 325,821,000 pounds were purchased by CCC under the price support program. Of the 1949 purchase total of 442,217,695 pounds, 280,718,248 pounds were spray process material and 161,499,447 pounds were roller process material.

Milk Sugar—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported the November production of crude milk sugar at 1,374,000 pounds, bringing the total output for the first eleven months of 1949 to 16,617,000 pounds, compared with a total output during the corresponding period of 1948 of 21,885,000 pounds.

Production in November of the technical grade of milk sugar was reported as 583,000 pounds. This brought the total for eleven months of 1949 to 3,856,000 pounds, compared with 3,203,000 pounds produced in eleven months of 1948.

USP milk sugar production during November amounted to 365,000 pounds. This brought the eleven month total for 1949 to 7,905,000 pounds, a decrease of 12 percent under the corresponding figure for 1948 of 8,933,000 pounds.

Milk sugar stocks on hand at the end of November amounted to 1,922,000 pounds of crude, 410,000 pounds of technical, and 779,000 pounds of USP material.

In the December 12, 1949, issue of OPD we erroneously reported the production of the various grades of milk sugar. The correct figures are as follows:—October output of crude milk sugar amounted to 972,000 pounds, which brought the total for the first ten months of 1949 to 15,243,000 pounds, compared with a ten-month total of 19,651,000 pounds in 1948.

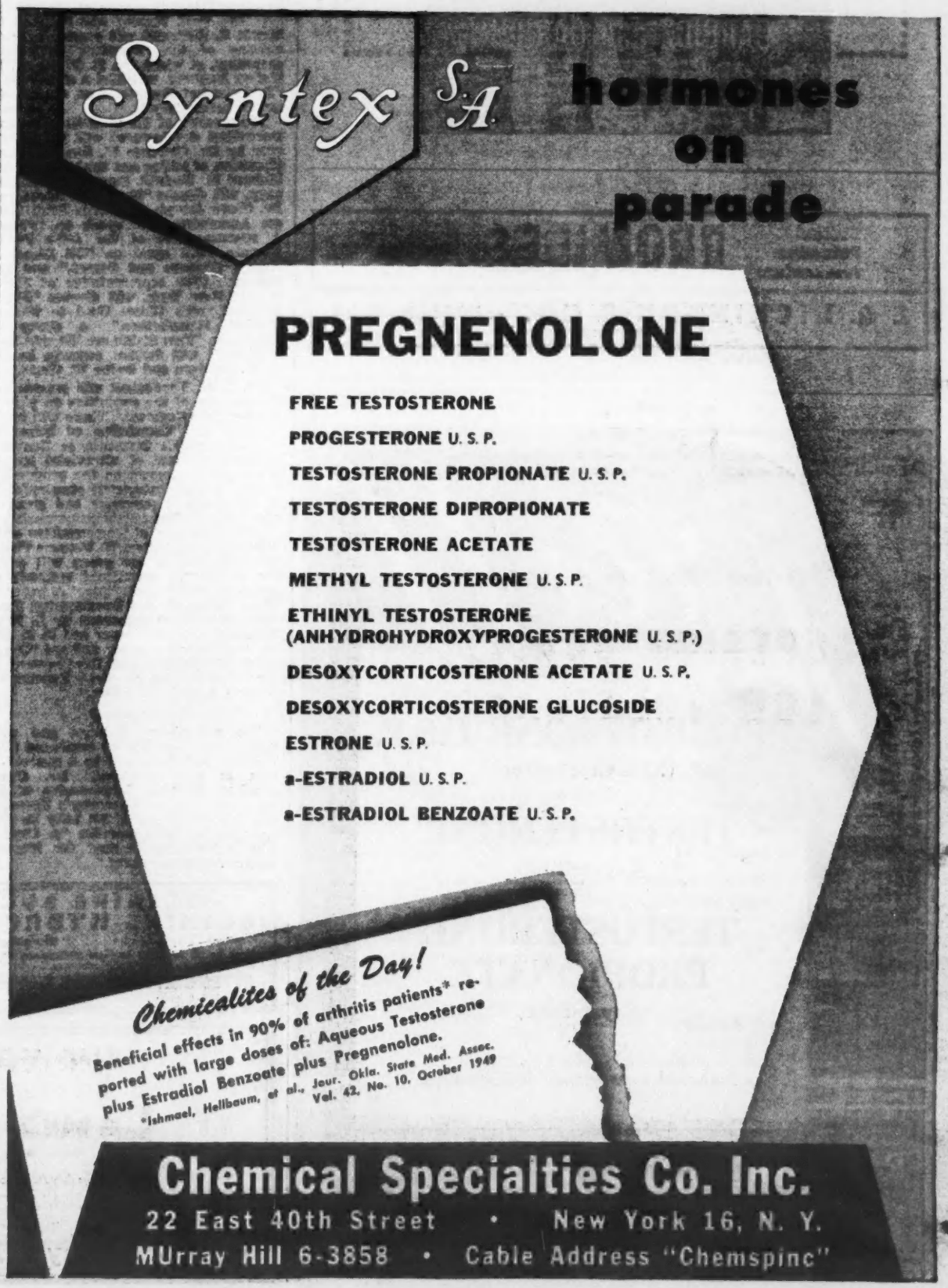
October production of the technical grade of milk sugar amounted to 464,000 pounds, which brought the ten-month total for 1949 to 3,273,000 pounds, compared with a ten-month total of 3,043,000 pounds in 1948.

October production of the USP grade was reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as 516,000 pounds, which brought the total for the first ten months of 1949 to 7,540,000 pounds, compared with 8,327,000 pounds during the first ten months of 1948. Milk sugar markets were firm in price and supplies were regarded as plentiful.

Pentaerythritol — The firm tone which has characterized this market over recent months in the face of strong demand, continued early in the new year. A firm price position in which carlots were quoted at 29 cents per pound and less than carlots at 31 to 33 cents per pound, depending on quantity, was expected to hold for the immediate future. Dipentaerythritol in less than carlot quantities was quoted at 34 cents per pound. Tripentaerythritol in less than carlot bag lots was quoted at 36 cents per pound.

Sugar—Primary sugar distribution announced by the Department of Agriculture for the week ending December 31 totaled 103,513 short tons on a raw value basis, compared with 100,776 short tons for the week ending December 24. This brought the total 1949 primary sugar distribution to approximately 7,564,968 short tons, compared with 7,342,923 short tons in 1948. These figures should be regarded as approximate because in the absence of complete returns some of the amounts were estimated.

The Department estimated the consumer needs of sugar for 1950 at 7,500,000 short tons on a raw value basis. Distribution of sugar for all consumption purposes by processors, refiners, and importers dur-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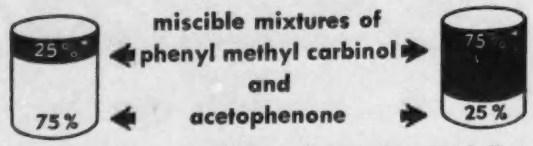

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ing the twelve months ending October 31, 1949, amounted to 7,644,000 tons.

Trichloroethane—The price position of this item at the new year was 11½ cents per pound in tankcars, 13 cents in drum carlots, and 13½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities. The market was unchanged from that of the last few months of 1949.

ADMA Research Section Plans Feb. 6-7 Meeting

The research and devolpment section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association has completed the program for its meeting to be held at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on February 6 and 7. The program is as follows:—

February 6

The meeting will be opened by A. Lee Caldwell, who will introduce the chairmen of the section's various committees. There will be papers on "Folic Acid Analogs," by Dr. J. M. Smith, jr., and "Patenting of Natural Products," by Roy C. Hackley, chief of the patent section of the Department of Justice.

In the afternoon there will be a series of individual committee meetings. The committee on biochemistry, with Dr. Gustav J. Martin as chairman, will discuss "Correlation of Biochemical and Clinical Research," and "Therapy of Rheumatoid Arthritis, Past, Present and Future." Dr. Martin E. Hultquist will preside over the meeting of the committee on organic chemistry, at which Dr. H. F. Smyth, jr., Mellon Institute, will lead a discussion of "Toxicological Hazards of an Organic Research Laboratory."

The meeting of the committee on pharmaceutical development will be presided over by Dr. Clarence W. Sondern. In a discussion of jelling and thickening agents, Richard M. Upright, Dow Chemical Company, will discuss "Methyl Cellulose," and Dr. Glenn Joseph, California Fruit Growers Association, will speak on "Pectin." A representative of the Atlas Powder Company will speak on "Oil Dispersing Agents (Tweens and Spans)," and Paul Hummel, Ohio representative of Zinsser & Co., New York, will discuss "Shellac (Confectioner's Glaze) Used in Pharmaceutical Manufacture." A group discussion on "How Stable are Vitamin Preparations?" will feature remarks by Drs. C. W. Sondern and Irvine W. Grote.

Dr. J. M. Vandenbelt will preside over the meeting of the committee on physicochemical development. There will be discussions on "Correlation of Ultraviolet Absorption with Structure in Benzenoid Compounds" and of ultraviolet spectrophotometry, a report on the program for visible spectrophotometric standards, and a discussion of programs and plans for physical chemical collaborative work.

At the meeting of the committee on research administration, W. Furness Thompson, chairman of the group will outline the objectives, operational methods and functions of the committee. A paper entitled "Research and Development Patent Policies" will be presented by L. E. Arnow, and E. C. Kleiderer and R. S. Shelton will submit a paper entitled "Organization of Research and Development and the Relationships of these Functions to Other Company Activities."

February 7

The committee meetings and round table discussions will be continued in the morning and there will be a general session in the afternoon. Dr. Charles Dutchess, Schenley Laboratories, will discuss "Tibione in Tuberculosis Research," and Dr. W. W. Davis, Eli Lilly Research Laboratories, will describe "A Capillary Linear Diffusion Method for Microbiological Antibiotic Assay."

General Box Consolidates Chicago and Louisville Sales

The General Box Company, Chicago, has consolidated its Chicago and Louisville sales territories. The headquarters of the enlarged territory will be located at Louisville, where the company's plants for manufacturing corrugated boxes, wirebound boxes and crates, and wood cleated corrugated containers are also situated.

Coincident with the consolidation, the company has transferred George T. Walne, vice-president, to Louisville to take charge of sales for the combined territories and has promoted C. L. Bruckert, who has administered sales in the Louisville territory, to the position of division sales promotion manager. William C. Embry, vice-president and member of the board of directors, remains as division manager.

Trade Briefs

Elmer & Amend, ninety-eight-year-old apothecary, New York, recently issued its 8,000,000th new prescription.

Miss Helen Blake has been appointed assistant to the general sales manager of Lentheric, Inc. She was formerly sales manager of Mary Chess.

Lee H. Bristol, president of Bristol-Myers Company, has been appointed chairman of the international relations committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

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New Organon President

Dr. Gregory Stragnell has been elected president of Organon, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Orange, N. J. He has been executive vice-president and general manager of the company for the past year. For many years prior to joining Organon, Inc., Dr. Stragnell was executive vice-president and general manager of the Schering Corporation.

American Home Products Corp. Elects Carnes Vice-President

American Home Products Corporation, New York, has elected Herbert E. Carnes vice-president, has appointed P. H. Hannum treasurer and has named R. P. Greenlaw to head the tax department. Mr. Carnes joined the company in 1936 as head of the tax department, was made controller in 1939, treasurer in 1941 and a director in 1948.

Walter F. Silbersack, president of American Home Products Corporation, has also assumed the presidency of its subsidiary, American Home Foods, Inc., to succeed V. T. Norton, who has resigned. E. Lloyd Dosch has been named executive vice-president of the subsidiary.

Richards, Somerville Plan Business Conferences

J. Bartlett Richards, commercial attache at the United States Embassy in Canberra, Australia, will be available for trade conferences at the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce, 42 Broadway, on January 16 to 18. Mr. Richards, who has served at Canberra for the past two years, will discuss problems involved in trading with Australia.

James Somerville, first secretary and former commercial attache at the United States Embassy in Tehran, Iran, will be available for trade conferences with businessmen at the same office on January 23 through 27 and on January 30 and 31. Mr. Somerville has served in Tehran for the past six years and will be prepared to discuss problems incurred in trading with Iran.

Schering Advances Amster

Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has appointed Dr. William Amster head of its medical service department. He succeeds Dr. Norman L. Heminway, who has been named associate director of the clinical research division. Dr. Amster has been associated with the company since 1946.

Sterling-Winthrop Staff Occupies New Lab Building

Administrative officers and their staffs, numbering approximately fifty people, have moved into the new laboratory building of the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute at Rensselaer, N. Y.

The four-story brick building is virtually completed, and Dr. Maurice L. Tainter, the institute's director, is making plans for a formal dedication in May, 1950, when the golden jubilee anniversary of Sterling Drug Inc., will also be observed.

Vogel Moves N. Y. Office

The R. J. Vogel Company, importer and exporter, Darien, Conn., has moved its New York office from 78 Gold street to 21 Maiden lane. The telephone number remains unchanged at Barclay 7-9556.

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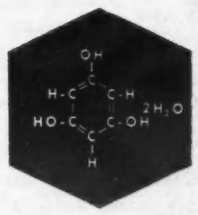
A versatile coupler for acetate black-dyeing and developer for diazotype reproduction.

Properties

Crystalline material varying in color from tan to cream, dependent upon grade (commercial or technical). Low in ash and heavy metals. Somewhat soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.



Uses

A versatile coupling agent . . . active ingredient in formulations for the development of acetate black dyes . . . a resin intermediate . . . catalyst for thermo-setting plastics . . . developer in diazotype direct positive reproduction process.

Working samples available

Write for informative booklet
"Phloroglucinol and Related Products"

EDWAL
Makers of QUALITY *fine chemicals*
The EDWAL LABORATORIES, Inc.
Offices and Plant — Ringwood, Ill.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—30 bls, Avia Co, Laura Maersk, Kobe
ALBUMIN LACT—2 pkgs, M W Hardy & Co, Normacyork, Copenhagen
ALUMINUM TITANIUM—55 dms, Media, Liverpool
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—20 cs, Media, Liverpool
CHLORIDE—100 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Media, Liverpool
AMYRIS, OIL—9 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Oberon, Port Au Prince
ANILIN COLORS—10 dms, Ciba Co, American Counselor, Roterdam
1 cs, Ciba Co American Counselor, Rotterdam
32 dms, American Counselor, Antwerp
28 dms, Irving Trust Co, Media, Liverpool
ANTIMONY METAL—10 cks, Media, Liverpool
REGULUS—68 cks, Charles Gitlan Co, Steenstrate, Antwerp
20 cks, Charles Gitlan Co, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
ANISE—94 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Erik Banck, Vera Cruz
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Steenstrate, Port Sudan
ARECA NUTS—14 dms, American Express Co, Japara, Colombo
ARGOLS—750 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Corp, Exbrook, Catania
655 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Exbrook, Messina
ARSENIC, WHITE—40 bbls, European Chemical & Metal Co, Mormacyork, Gdynia
99 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Agwistar, Tampico
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,700 bgs, New York Trust Co, Robin Kirk, Lourenco Marques
ASPHALT, OF PETROLEUM—67,164 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Patella, Curacao
BARBERRY ROOT—58 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Exporter, Trieste
BARYTES—2 cs, F Gavoty Co, Exporter, Oran
BAUXITE—1,968 tons, Allied Cnemical & Dye Corp, Byfjord, Paramaribo
BEEF GLANDS—11 cks, C Hollinshed, Mormacmar, Montevideo
BEESWAX—17 bgs, Machado & Co, Puerto Rico, Ciudad Trujillo
40 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Puerto Rico, Ciudad Trujillo
18 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Agwiking, Havana
20 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Agwiking, Havana
19 bgs, General Import Distributors, Agwiking, Havana
29 bgs, J A Davis, Inc, Paolina, Genoa
50 bls, Stein Hall & Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Lisbon
100 bls, Wessel Duval & Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Lisbon
158 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Gerd, Rio de Janeiro
100 bgs, S Zeitlins & Sons Co, Mormacmar, Santos
BENZOIN GUM—3 cs, Merchant Export Import Co, Lambok, Bangkok
48 bdls, Norwalk Mills, Mount Davis, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—40 cs, Huxley Westfried Corp, Emma Bakke, Messina
200 qu cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Emma Bakke, Messina
40 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Emma Bakke, Messina
BISMUTH—35 cs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Ines, Callao
CAMPHOR OIL—43 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Laura Maersk, Keelung
45 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Laura Maersk, Keelung
113 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, City of Alma, Hongkong
POWDER—50 cs, National City Bank, Laura Maersk, Keelung
200 cs, Rosenthal Bercow Co, Laura Maersk, Keelung
25 cs, American Express Co, Laura Maersk, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—1,125 bgs, G Jimenez Corp, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
CARDAMOM—20 bgs, Karl H Landes, Mount Davis, Bombay
20 cs, W J Bush & Co, Exmouth, Mangalore
20 cs, W E Martin Co, Exmouth, Mangalore
CARNAUBA WAX—123 bgs, A V Berner Co, Gerd, Rio de Janeiro
CASHEW NUT OIL—72 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mount Davis, Cochin
76 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
324 dms, Jacques Missir Inc, Exmouth, Mangalore
CASS[illegible]0 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
200 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
200 bls, Karl H Landes Co, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
1,0[illegible] Arthur G Dunn, City of Alma, Hong Kong
100 bls, Becker, Mayer Seed Co, City of Alma, Hong Kong
200 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, City of Alma, Hong Kong
450 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
200 bls, Becker, Mayer Seed Co, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
200 [illegible] Bros Co, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
CASTORBEANS—1,713 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Horda, Santos
6,850 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co, Gerd, Csbedello
8,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Gerd, Bahia
6,795 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Marmacmar, Salvador
CELERYSEED—170 bgs, 1st National Bank of Boston, Steenstrate, Bombay
90 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Heogh Silverspray, Bombay
172 bgs, East Asia Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
CHEMICALS—3 dms, American Counselor, Antwerp
8 cks, American Counselor, Antwerp
27 bbls, L H Keller Co, Agwistar, Tampico
20 dms, Industrial Sales Co, Steenstrate, Antwerp
CHILLIES—112 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Laura Maersk, Kobe
CHROME ORE—4,510,875 lbs, E J Lavino & Co, Robin Kirk, Lourenco Marques
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Wessel, Duval & Co, Japara, Colombo
100 bls, Charles T Wilson & Co, Japara, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, Magnus, Maybee & Reynard Inc, Japara, Colombo
12 dms, George Lueders & Co, Steel Seafarer, Tandjong Priok
20 dms, Volkart Bros, Steel Seafarer, Galle
20 dms, Credit Suisse, Laura Maersk, Keelung
135 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Laura Maersk, Keelung
7 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Laura Maersk, Keelung
11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Laura Maersk, Keelung
CLOVES—100 bls, Otto Gerdau Co, Robin Kirk, Zanzibar
32 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Robin Kirk, Zanzibar
COALTAR DYE—3 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Exporter, Genoa
1 ck, Transco Color Chemical Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
COCOA WASTE—2,454 bgs, H J Baker & Bros Co, Mankato Victory, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL — 331 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Laura Maersk, Manila
COD OIL—350 dms, Atlas Refinery Inc, North Coaster, St Johns
25 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, North Coaster, St Johns
50 dms, E F Drew Co, North Coaster, St Johns
COLOMBITE ORE—1,080 bgs, Philipp Bros Co, Burckel, Matadi
720 bgs, Penson & Co, Burckel, Matadi
COLOMBO ROOT—235 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Robin Kirk, Dar Es Salaam
COLORS—52 dms, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
CONCENTRATES—9,000 bgs, Orefraction Inc, Tridale, Brisbane
COPAL GUM—517 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Japana, Tandjong Priok
257 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Japara, Macassar
441 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Japara, Macassar
62 bkts, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Japara, Macassar
81 bkts, Thurston & Braidich, Japara, Macassar
188 bkts, M Rothschild Co, Lombok, Macassar
204 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Lombok, Macassar
502 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Burckel, Matadi
850 bgs, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Burckel, Matadi
25 cs, France, Campbell & Darling Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
197 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Lombok, Macassar
182 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Lombok, Macassar
1 bg, E Miltenberg & Co, Lombok, Macassar
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, H A Gogarty Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
CRESYLIC ACID—72 dms, Mankato Victory, Rotterdam
455 dms, Media, Liverpool
30 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Media, Liverpool
POLYTHENE SHEETS—11 cts, Imperial Chemical Industries, Media, Liverpool
CUTCH—239 cs, Olson Sales Agency, Lombok, Macassar
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Exmouth, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—140 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Japara, Singapore
100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Japana, Tandjong Priok
700 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Steel Seafarer, Singapore
192 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Mount Davis, Singapore
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Mount Davis, Singapore
192 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
50 cs, Thurston & Braidich Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Morningstar Nicols, Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
DIESEL OIL—41,585 bbls, Esso Export Corp, John Chandris, Caripito
64,718 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, John Chandris, Caripito
DILLSEED—118 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
DOGGRASS ROOT—40 bls, National City Bank, Edam, Antwerp
37 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Edam, Antwerp
DRUGS, CRUDE—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exporter, Genoa
42 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Excalibur, Genoa
89 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
DYESTUFFS—16 dms, Ciba Co, American Counselor, Rotterdam
3 cks, Edam, Antwerp
1 dm, Penson & Co, Excalibur, Genoa
ESSENTIAL OILS—7 dms, Bertrand Freres, Excalibur, Marseilles
8 dms, Givaudan Delawanna Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles
1 cs, Bertrand Freres, Excalibur, Marseilles
1 dm, Excalibur, Marseilles
3 dms, Tombarel Products Corp, Excalibur, Marseilles
2 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Excalibur, Marseilles
12 dms, George Uhe Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
28 dms, George Uhe Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
34 dms, Villar & Osorio Co, Ralphael Semmes, Antwerp
26 dms, Ungerer & Co, Robin Kirk, Mombasa
2 cs, Roure Dupont, Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles
4 dms, Roure Dupont, Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles
3 dms, van Ameringen Haebler, Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles
1 dm, Bankers Trust Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
3 dms, Import Export Industries, Excalibur, Marseilles
27 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
ETHOXYLINE RESINS—11 bbls, Ciba Co, American Counselor, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—12 dms, W J Bush & Co, Ottawa Victory, Melbourne
10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Ottawa Victory, Melbourne
12 dms, LoCurto & Funk Co, Laura Maersk, Keelung
10 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Hoegh Silverspray, Lisbon
WOOD EXTRACT—6,073 bgs, Industrial Extract Ltd, Ottawa Victory, Fremantle
FENNEL SEED—175 bgs, Louis Furth Inc, Mount Davis, Bombay
200 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
FERRO TITANIUM—112 dms, Media, Liverpool
FISHMEAL — 1,200 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Lisbon
FLEASEED—46 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
397 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
117 bgs, East Asia Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
133 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exmouth, Bombay
FUEL OIL—101,549 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Chryss Jane, Trinidad
96,623 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Thelma IV, Curacao
101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Hartford, Aruba
96,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, New Zealand, Aruba
165,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Lima, Aruba
105,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Bethlehem, Aruba
102,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Champoeg, Caripito
105,906 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Petros, Caracas
65,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Benoil, Aruba
101,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba
105,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
GELATIN — 400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Westerdam, Rotterdam
340 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
GENTIAN ROOT—94 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles
GINGER—60 cks, The Avia Co, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
GLUE—100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Mankato Victory, Antwerp
640 bgs, Media, Liverpool
100 kgs, Maritrop Trading Corp, Media, Liverpool
STOCK—244 bgs, Karr Ellis Co, Media, Liverpool
150 bls, Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Media, Liverpool
130 bls, National City Bank, City of Alma, Manila
6 bbls, Bunge Corp, Gerd, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Exmouth, Colombo
GYPSUM—600 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Media, Liverpool
306 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Media, Liverpool
400 bgs, Charles B Chrystal Co, Media, Liverpool
9,915 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
HAARLEM OIL—10 cs, Charles L Huisking & Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
HENNA LEAVES—400 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
JUNIPER BERRIES—417 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Excalibur, Leghorn
KARAYA GUM—134 bgs, Chase National Bank, Steenstrate, Bombay
70 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
375 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
133 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
949 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
93 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
663 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
353 bgs, Meer Corp, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
93 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exmouth, Bombay
161 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Exmouth, Bombay
LEMON OIL—200 cs, Ungerer & Co, Emma Bakke, Messina
40 cs, Exbrook, Palermo
LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Robin Kirk, Dar Es Salaam
6 dms, Volkart Bros Co, Mount Davis, Cochin
9 dms, George Lueders Co, Exmouth, Cochin
2 dms, Charles Pisane, Oberon, Port Au Prince
LIME JUICE—3 dms, Lenox Inc, Byfjord, Roseau
18 cks, Barclays Bank, Byfjord, Roseau
OIL—1 dm, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard Co, Oberon, Port Au Prince
LOCUST BEAN GUM—300 bgs, Exporter, Genoa
300 bgs, Excalibur, Genoa
140 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Media, Liverpool
447 bgs, Mount Davis, Marseilles
96 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Lisbon
122 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Steenstrate, Antwerp
89 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Steenstrate, Antwerp
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—132 cs, Reheis Co, Media, Liverpool
MANGANESE, BLACK—5 cks, Irving Trust Co, Media, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—3,161 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Cape Cod, Cristobal
MARJORAM LEAVES—40 bls, K H Landes Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
MEDICINAL HERBS—60 bls, J W Lyon, Excalibur, Leghorn
25 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Edam, Antwerp
751 bgs, Massce Barnett, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
ROOTS—352 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Robin Kirk, Dar Es Salaam
SEED—200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Exmouth, Colombo
MENTHOL — 25 cs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, City of Alma, Hong Kong
10 cs, McKesson & Robbins Co, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
MICA—28 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Horda, Rio de Janeiro
669 cs, Robin Line, Robin Kirk, Durban
31 cs, Otto Gerdau Co, Lia, Rio de Janeiro
23 cs, Vilco Inc, American Harvester, London
100 cs, Cornelius & Suhr Co, Harvester, London
26 cs, American Mica Works, Harvester, London
10 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Gerd, Rio de Janeiro
32 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, Gerd, Rio de Janeiro
39 cs, Colonial Trust Co, Gerd, Rio de Janeiro
18 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Corp, Gerd, Rio de Janeiro
MINERAL WAX—2 bgs, William M Diehl & Co, American Harvester, London
MUSTARDSEED—700 bgs, Charles Gulden, Inc, Exporter, Bari
400 bgs, Prime Lux Manufacturing Co, Mormacyork, Copenhagen
550 bgs, Exbrook, Catania
MYROBALANS—1,392 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
1,392 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
8,335 bgs, Barkey Import Co, Exmouth, Bombay
MYRRH GUM—47 pkgs, R D Heins Co, Exmouth, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—1,034 bgs, European Chemical Co, Ralphael Semmes, Antwerp
3,750 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, American Counselor, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Black Falcon, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, Black Falcon, Antwerp
3,125 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
NEROLI OIL—1 cs, Charles Pisane, Oberon, Port Au Prince
NIGERSEED—200 bgs, Hershey Co, Exmouth, Bombay
66 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Exmouth, Bombay
NUTMEGS—32 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Mount Davis, Singapore
OCOTEA CYMBARIUM OIL—179 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Gerd, Itajai
45 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Gerd, Itajai
5 dms, J Manheimer Co, Gerd, Itajai
23 dms, New York Trust Co, Gerd, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—68 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Steenstrate, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, A Fantis Co, Exbrook, Palermo
118 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
113 dms, Bank of Toronto, Exmouth, Sfax
75 dms, Mercantile Commerce Bank, Exmouth, Sfax
162 dms, Exmouth, Sfax
25 dms, National City Bank, Exmouth, Sfax
110 dms, Credit Suisse, Exmouth, Sfax
OPOPANAX GUM—26 bgs, R D Heins Co, Exmouth, Aden
ORANGE OIL—2 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Poseidon, Puerto Plata
2 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Oberon, Port Au Prince
ORIGANUM OIL—3 bbls, Emma Bakke, Beirut
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Gerd, Bahia
112 bgs, F B Ross Co, Mormacmar, Salvador
112 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch Co, Mormacmar, Salvador
56 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Mormacmar, Salavor
174 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacmar, Salvador
PALM KERNEL OIL—50 dms, Media, Liverpool
OIL—1,016 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Burckel, Matadi
PAPAIN—20 cs, Dalton-Cooper Inc, Robin Kirk, Mombasa
65 cs, P O Hoffman Co, Robin Kirk, Mombasa
11 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Robin Kirk, Mombasa
28 hlf chests, S B Penick & Co, Japara, Colombo
10 cs, J L Hopkins & Co, Mount Davis, Colombo
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Massce Barnett, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
PATCHOULI OIL—3 cs, Van Norden & Archibald, Mount Davis, Penang
PEATMOSS—110 bls, J E Bernard Co, Black Falcon, Hamburg
1,375 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Mankato Victory, Bremen
100 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
PENTAMETHYLENETETRAZOLE—1 cs, S B Penick & Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—340 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Japana, Tandjong Priok
60 bgs, M Rothschild, Lambok, Bangkok
30 bgs, Sopic Corp, Lambok, Bangkok
40 bgs, J Berlage Co, Lambok, Bangkok
35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Steel Seafarer, Tandjong Priok
19 bgs, The Avia Co, Steel Seafarer, Salle
240 bgs, Chase National Bank, Steel Seafarer, Alleppey
320 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Alleppey
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Exmouth, Alleppey
160 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Exmouth, Alleppey
RED—140 bgs, Exbrook, Iskernderun
100 bgs, J H Bauminger Co, Exbrook, Iskernderun
400 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Exbrook, Iskernderun
WHITE—26 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Mormacyork, Stockholm
10 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
PEPPERMINT OIL—25 cs, National City Bank, City of Alma, Yokohama
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 dm, Charles Pisane, Oberon, Port Au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—218,513 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Bulkstar, Puerto La Cruz
116,949 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Imperial Winnipeg, Puerto La Cruz
123,568 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Camp Namanu, Puerto La Cruz
102,322 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Fort Meigs, Las Piedras
104,533 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbrand, Las Piedras
176,936 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Suez, Cartagena
106,230 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbird, Las Piedras
119,475 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Oil Co, Esso Everett, Puerto La Cruz
79,921 bbls, California Refining Co, Macoa, Puerto La Cruz
119,949 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Everett, Puerto La Cruz
112,568 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Augusta, Las Piedras
119,173 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
PIMENTO—152 bls, Westerdam, Rotterdam
50 bgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, American Harvester, London
PEPPERMINT OIL—4 dms, P O Hoffmann Co, Robin Kirk, Dar Es Salaam
POLLOCK LIVER OIL—20 dms, Consumers Import Co, Laura Maersk, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, R L Friedler Co, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
POTASH FERROCYANIDE—20 cks, F H Taussig Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
POTATO FLOUR—50 bls, B Westergaard, Mankato Victory, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—36 dms, S B Penick & Co, American Harvester, London
FLOWERS—137 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King Co, Robin Kirk, Dar Es Salaam
PYRIDIN—50 dms, American Union Transport, Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,357 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormacmar, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Steenstrate, Antwerp
RED GUM—107 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Khorramshahr
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—1 bbl, C A Redden Co, Media, Liverpool
1 ck, American Cyanide Co, Westerdam, Rotterdam
RHUBARB ROOT—72 bgs, Meer Corp, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
22 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
ROSEMARY LEAVES—20 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mount Davis, Marseille
ROSIN—100 dms, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
GUM—100 dms, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
150 dms, Erik Banck, Vera Cruz
RYANIA SPECIOSA WOOD—312,163 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Byfjord, Trinidad
SABADILLA SEED—79 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Ciudad De Caracas, La Guayra
SAFFRON—26 bls, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—246 bgs, Morningstar Nicols, Steel Seafarer, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Mount Davis, Bombay
OIL—1 cs, Antoine Chris Co, American Harvester, London
14 cs, Volkart Bros, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
4 cs, Tombarel Products Corp, Exmouth, Bombay
SASSAFRAS OIL—25 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Laura Maersk, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—136 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
100 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
134 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
300 bgs, Suhr & Budelman, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
200 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Corp, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
305 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—5 cs, Wing Fat Co, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
SEED—112 bgs, Becker, Mayer Seed Co, City of Alma, Hong Kong
SHARK LIVERS—5 dms, Raporel Corp, Byfjord, Trinidad
OIL—18 dms, Frazar & Co, Robin Kirk, Cape Town
5 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Santa Ines, Puna
22 dms, Collett Week & Nibecker, Ottawa Victory, Melbourne
SHELLAC—363 bgs, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
145 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
102 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
50 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Corp, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
23 bgs, P N Rowe, Steel Seafarer, Bangkok
400 bgs, Reuben Import Export Corp, Emma Bakke, Genoa
30 bgs, Lambok, Bangkok
SOAP BASE—80 bgs, Yardley & Co, American Harvester, London

SODIUM SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS—550 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Arkeldyk, Antwerp
ARSENATE METILO—1 dm, Intermares Corp, Mormacmar, Montevideo
CARBONATE—357 bgs, Yardley of London, Media, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Imperial Chemical Industries, Media, Liverpool
CYANIDE—500 dms, Terra Chemical Inc, Edam, Rotterdam
1,428 dms, Elbert & Co, Arkeldyk, Rotterdam
SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—357 bgs, Media, Liverpool
SOY—50 dms, Van Norden & Archibald, Laura Maersk, Hong Kong
STYRAX GUM—60 cs, Grigorios C III, Izmir
11 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Emma Bakke, Istanbul
TALC—6,783 bgs, Charles Mathieu Inc, Exporter, Genoa

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500 bgs, Kian Gwan Co, Mount Davis, Singapore
1,600 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Gerd, Itajai
501 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Gerd, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—20 cs, Excalibur, Marseilles
TIN ORE—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Olivia, Mollendo
TRAGACANTH GUM—71 cs, V Simidian Co, Excalibur, Beirut
UREA—1,700 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Westerdam, Rotterdam
VALONIA CUPS—460 bgs, Grigorios C III, Izmir
VANDYKE BROWN—250 cs, Wilson Export & Import Corp, American Harvester, Bremen
VANILLA BEANS—54 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Erik Banck, Tampico
4 cs, George Lueders & Co, Byfjord, Roseau
9 cs, Barclays Bank, Byfjord, Roseau
24 cs, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Excalibur, Marseilles
22 cs, Zink & Triest Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
123 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Excalibur, Marseilles
392 cs, J Henry Schroder Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
12 cs, Thyne & Winters, Excalibur, Marseilles
10 cs, George Uhe Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
43 cs, Continental Commodities Corp, Excalibur, Marseilles
15 cs, Illinois Trust Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
54 cs, Carasso & Co of California, Excalibur, Marseilles
16 cs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
21 cs, Tradesman National Bank, Excalibur, Marseilles
11 cs, George Lueders & Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
10 cs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
50 cs, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Coastal Delegate, Vera Cruz
127 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
13 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
22 cs, M Cortizas Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
83 cs, George Uhe Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
12 cs, Thyne & Winters Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
VEGETABLE WAX—2 bgs, William M Diehl & Co, American Harvester, London
10 cs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, City of Alma, Yokohama
VETIVER OIL — 3 dms, van Ameringen-Haebler, Oberon, Port Au Prince
1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Oberon, Port Au Prince
WAX FLAKES—5 bls, G H Lincks, Inc, Black Falcon, Hamburg
WHALE LIVER OIL—4 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Laura Maersk, Yokohama
WHITE GUM—345 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Khorramshahr
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner Co, Steenstrate, Antwerp
20 bgs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, American Harvester, London
1,000 bgs, United Baltic Corp, Sacramento, Hull
WOLFRAM ORE—25 tons, Chase National Bank, Lambok, Bangkok
645 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Lambok, Bangkok
WOOL GREASE—99 bbls, N I Malmstrom & Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles
YLANG YLANG OIL—3 dms, J Manheimer Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
ZIRCON SAND—3,580 bgs, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Tridale, Brisbane

Baltimore

CELERYSEED—118 bgs, William G Scarlett & Co, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
MANGANESE ORE—320 tons, National Bank of Greece, Emma Bakke, Piraeus
11,760,000 lbs, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp, Robin Kirk, Durban
11,200,000 lbs, Ore Ferro Corp, Hoegh Silverspray, Bombay
MUSTARDSEED—280 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, American Harvester, London
PEATMOSS—281 bls, American Import Co, American Harvester, Bremen
POTASH SULPHATE—1,302 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Co, Ralphael Semmes, Bremen
TALC—1,000 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Excalibur, Marseilles
VALONIA CUPS—1,352 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Exbrook, Izmir
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,069 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Robin Kirk, Durban

Boston

GLUE—3,548 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Horda, Buenos Aires
STOCK—167 bls, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Horda, Buenos Aires
OSSEINE—700 bgs, General Foods Corp, Black Falcon, Antwerp
SODIUM SULPHATE ANHYDROUS — 1,100 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Arkeldyk, Antwerp

Los Angeles

OLIVE OIL—40 dms, F & M Import Co, Mount Davis, Marseilles

New Orleans

SHARK LIVER OIL—25 dms, Borden Co, Laura Maersk, Yokohama
SHELLAC—280 bgs, H C Smith Co, Lambok, Bangkok
TIN ORE—2,118 bgs, Tin Processing Corp, Lambok, Penang
517 bgs, Tin Processing Corp, Lambok, Bangkok

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—1,103 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Arkeidyk, Antwerp
MICA—20 cs, Eugene Munsell, American Harvester, London
PEATMOSS—950 bls, W M Stone Co, Black Falcon, Bremen
150 bls, Black Falcon, Rotterdam
POTASH SULPHATE—1,600 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Ralphael Semmes, Bremen

Philadelphia

ARABIC GUM—20 tons, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Exchange, Port Sudan
BLUEING—220 ctns, Simon Co, Robert Maersk, Antwerp
BONES—1,160 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Jessie Maersk, Buenos Aires
4,341 bgs, Hav, Oslo
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
CHROME ORE—7,000 tons, Mutual Chemical Co, Coruh, Iskenderun
DYE—3 cs, Camden Ink Co, American Importer, London
GLYCERIN—231 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, American Importer, London
GYPSUM — 200 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie Co, American Builder, Dublin
LEAD, ELECTROLYTIC — 1,976 pcs, American Metal Co, Santa Rita, Buenaventura
MANGANESE ORE—6,200 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Ramillies, Takoradi

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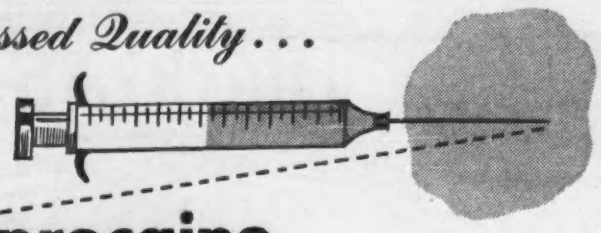

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623 bgs, American Builder, Dublin
NEATSFOOT OIL—140 tcs, Tupman, Thurlow Co, Jessie Maersk, Buenos Aires
PEATMOSS—695 bls, Premier Peatmoss Co, American Importer, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—7,635,991 gals, Hambro, Ras Tanura
131,994 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, J W Van Dyke, Puerto La Cruz
200,333 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Jahra, Puerto La Cruz
4,523,820 gals, Atlantic Refining Co, Esso Augusta, Las Piedras
15,234 tons, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Fort Bridger, Mena Al Ahmadi
POPPYSEED — 50 bgs, R V Spitz Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—10,000 bgs, Fotte Mineral Corp, John Bakke, Haugesund
VANADIUM ASH—25 dms, Gulf Oil Corp, Ameriki, Pepel
WATTLE BARK—2,217 bls, American Dyewood Corp, African Enterprise, Durban

San Francisco

AGAR—2 bls, D B Berelson & Co, President Wilson, Kobe
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,000 bgs, Johns Manville Products Corp, Paris City, Montreal
WASTE—14,000 bgs, Johns Manville Products Corp, Paris City, Montreal
BABASSU KERNELS—3,333 bgs, Cargill Inc, Mormacland, Sao Luiz do Maranho
1,666 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Mormacland, Sao Luiz do Maranho
BAUXITE ORE—3,564 tons, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, George D Gratsos, Smaikalden
BONES, CRUSHED—748 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries Inc, F & T Pathfinder, Buenos Aires
CANARYSEED—454 bgs, C M Volkman & Co, George D Gratsos, Istanbul
709 bgs, Bank of California, George D Gratsos, Istanbul
228 bgs, U S Industrial & Agricultural Corp, George D Gratsos, Istanbul
CASEIN—300 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros Inc, Grenanger, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Crawpond & Co, Mormacland, Buenos Aires
CHILLIES—20 bgs, American Commerce Co, Swarthmore Victory, Kobe
COPRA—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Boolongena, Misamia
500 tons, Kellog & Sons, Boolongena, Masbate
250 tons, Boolongena, Cebu
700 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Boolongena, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill, Inc, Boolongena, Surigao
MEAL—1,869 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Boolongena, Manila
OIL CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Boolongena, Cebu
CORIANDERSEED—193 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Grenanger, Buenos Aires
CUMINSEED—373 bgs, M S Cowen Co, George D Gratsos, Casablanca
DRUGS, CRUDE—38 cs, S B Penick & Co, Contest, Hong Kong
FENNUGREEK—168 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, George D Gratsos, Casablanca
FISHLIVER OIL—8 dms, Judson Sheldon Divison, President Wilson, Yokohama
2 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Gertrude Maersk, Yokohama
MEAL—1,818 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Santa Flavia, Chimbote
GINGER—25 cs, Wing On Co, President Wilson, Hong Kong
GYPSUM—8,761 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, Permanente Silverbow, San Marcos, Mexico
LEAD—105 bars, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Flavia, Callao
2,512 bars, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Flavia, Chimbote
ORE—148 tons, Bank of London & South America, Santa Flavia, Antofagasta
443 tons, Santa Flavia, Antofagasta
1,279 tons, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Santa Flavia, Antofagasta
98 tons, Metal Traders Inc, Santa Flavia, Antofagasta
935 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Flavia, Antofagasta
640 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Flavia, Callao
554 tons, Bank of London & South America, Santa Flavia, Callao
198 tons, Santa Flavia, Callao
591 tons, Santa Flavia, Chimbote
252 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Flavia, Chimbote
SILVER ORE—349 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Santa Flavia, Arica
205 tons, W R Grace & Co, Santa Flavia, Callao
SKIMMINGS—5,225 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Santa Flavia, Antofagasta
LUBRICATING OIL—1 cs, Shell Oil Co, Lismoria, Liverpool
MACE—20 cs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Singkep, Singapore
MENTHOL—50 cs, Seacoast Export Corp, Pacific Transport, Taku Bar
166 cs, Seacoast Export Corp, Lakeland Victory, Taku Bar
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—331 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Contest, Manila
PAPRIKA—125 bgs, Hismoco Co, Santa Flavia, Arica
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Steel Designer, Alleppey
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—432 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mormacland, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, International Products Corp, Mormacland, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—56 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Pacific Transport, Hong Kong
56 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Contest, Hong Kong
SHARK LIVERS—217 tins, Nopco Chemical Co, President Wilson, Yokohama
SHELLAC—50 cs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Singkep, Calcutta
SKIPJACK LIVER OIL—6 dms, Judson Sheldon Division, President Wilson, Yokohama
EGG YOLK, SPRAY—112 cs, I Grob & Co, Lakeland Victory, Taku Bar
SODIUM BICARBONATE—2,100 bgs, S L Abbot & Co, Lismoria, Liverpool
TANKAGE—384 bgs, Wilson & Co, P & T Pathfinder, Santos
TUNG OIL—404 dms, Eastern Export & Import Co, Lakeland Victory, Taku Bar
VARNISH GUMS—80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
80 bgs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Contest, Manila
WHALE LIVER OIL—8 dms, Judson Sheldon Division, President Wilson, Yokohama

Italian Imports: July-Sept.

Imports of various commodities into Italy from the United States during July, August and September of 1949 have been reported as follows:—

	July	Aug.	Sept.
Animal oils, fats, edible	$134,129	$30,128	$8,038
Animal, fish oils, fats, inedible	492,923	137,008	351,010
Vegetable oils, fats, edible	836,454	273,913	139,715
Sugar, related products	58,845	43,557	138,314
Naval stores, gums, resins	122,279	58,058	228,777
Drugs, herbs, roots, crude	4,951	2,944	2,592
Vegetable oils, fats inedible	650,738	628,286	639,615
Petroleum and products	288,029	727,315	543,394
Nonmetallic minerals, n.e.s.	265,752	71,071	101,093
Nickel and manufactures	11,119	1,744	46,396
Nonferrous ores, metals, alloys, n.e.s	21,483	47,421	37,496
Medicinal, pharmaceutical preparations	946,534	233,554	415,642
Coaltar products	348,325	472,750	307,542
Chemical specialties	405,273	340,350	287,641
Industrial chemicals	195,678	125,855	186,560
Pigments, paints, varnishes	342,985	273,632	49,477
Soap, toilet preparations	21,784	22,316	18,494
Fertilizers, materials	24,167	570	1,235
Ammunition, pyrotechnics, firearms	11,670	3,988	.....

CSC Issues Choline Chloride Data

A new booklet which describes the use of choline chloride as an ingredient in livestock and poultry feeds has just been issued by the agricultural division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, 17 East Forty-second street, New York. Included in the booklet is a summary of the latest information available on the value of choline as a feed ingredient, as well as sections describing methods of pre-mixing and handling, and recommended nutrient allowances. The booklet is available upon request.

Behme on Freight Classification Bd.

Appointment of N. F. Behme, of Washington, to membership on the three-man national classification board, which decides on commodity descriptions and freight ratings contained in the national motor freight classification has been announced. Mr. Behme had been secretary to the board since November, 1944. He fills the vacancy created by resignation of Fred Lockhart, who resigned recently to accept a position with Savage Truck Lines, Norfolk, Va.

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Winthrop Products Assigns Six to Foreign Office Posts

Four foreign managers and two new field officers of Winthrop Products, Inc., will return to the Latin American field upon completion of studies on latest developments in pharmaceutical research at the company's headquarters in Newark, N. J.

The four managers who have been on terminal leave in the United States after a three-year assignment in South America, are:—Carol L. Davis, who will return to Lima, Peru, to assume managership of the Peruvian territory; John Bohnel, who will leave for Cordoba, Argentina, at the end of February to take up duties as district manager of the Winthrop office there; George Canalos, who goes to a post as district manager of the Rio de Janeiro office in Brazil, and district manager in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Herman L. Creiger.

Henry T. Slawek and Gordon C. Young will leave for Mexico City on their first foreign assignment to assume duties as sales supervisors. Richard Murison, who also completed the course of studies with the foreign division of managers, will continue further study and sales research at the Winthrop Products headquarters in Newark.

ACS Plans Meeting

—Continued from page 7

will be one of the topics considered at the Houston session, at which Dr. H. E. Morris, chairman of the society's Houston section, and Dr. L. B. Odell, James Bute Company, Houston, will serve as co-chairmen. B. H. Shoemaker, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, will preside over the symposium on synthetic lubricants.

"Chemicals from Petroleum" will be the theme of one of the principal symposia at the Houston meeting, with Max Neuhaus, Jefferson Chemical Company, New York, serving as chairman. The symposium will be jointly sponsored by the gas and fuel division, the petroleum division, and division of industrial and engineering chemistry.

The petroleum division will conduct a symposium jointly with the division of water, sewage and sanitation chemistry on the conditioning of water for repressuring oil fields and for underground disposal, under the chairmanship of H. M. Smith, Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Okla.

Employment opportunities for chemists and chemical engineers will be discussed by the division of chemical education during all three sessions of the national meeting.

The division of industrial and engineering chemistry will sponsor a symposium reviewing a half century of the sulphur industry, with Dr. W. W. Duecker, Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, New York, presiding. Houston sessions are also planned by the divisions of analytical chemistry, biological chemistry, chemical literature, colloid chemistry, and sugar chemistry.

Vitamins Discussion at Philadelphia

Reports on the importance of vitamin B-12 in human and animal metabolism, the properties of recently developed fungicides, and new methods for the determination of life-giving amino acids in foods will highlight the Philadelphia session. Symposia on all three topics will be sponsored by the division of agricultural and food chemistry.

The metabolic roles of vitamin B-12 and its importance in the feeding of farm animals will be considered at a symposium conducted by Dr. Samuel Lepkovsky, University of California. Dr. M. S. Dunn, University of California at Los Angeles, will preside over a symposium on "The Methods for Determination of Amino Acid Composition of Foods and other Biological Materials." Dr. R. H. Wellman, Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation, New York, and Dr. S. E. A. McCallan will head the session on newer developments in fungicides.

War-stimulated research on small ring compounds will be described at a symposium of the division of organic chemistry. The divisions of biological chemistry, history of chemistry, medicinal chemistry, and physical and inorganic chemistry will also meet at the Philadelphia session, of which Dr. Felix C. Gzemski, Atlantic Refining Company, will be general chairman.

Chemical Achievements Review

Chemical achievements in aiding America to attain industrial health and safety records unequalled in the world's history will be stressed at a symposium under the chairmanship of John F. McMahon, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, which will be sponsored by the society's division of industrial and engineer chemistry at the Detroit meeting.

The maintenance of high quality in American chemical products will be discussed at a symposium under the chairmanship of Dr. Frederick I. Mathews, Monsanto Chemical Company's Everett station, Boston.

Dr. W. C. Fernelius, head of the chemistry department in Pennsylvania State College, will conduct a symposium on the physical chemistry of bone under the sponsorship of the society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry, which will also hold a symposium at which new chemical tools for the study of molecular structure will be reported, with Dr. George E. Kimball, Columbia University, presiding.

"The Chemistry of the Less Familiar Elements" is the topic of a third divisional symposium, with Dr. Therald Moeller, University of Illinois, as chairman. Dr. George Rieveschl, jr., director of chemical research of Parke, Davis & Co., will be general chairman of the Detroit session, at which the divisions of biological chemistry, cellulose chemistry, chemical literature, sugar chemistry, rubber chemistry, paint varnish, and plastics chemistry, and water, sewage, and sanitation chemistry are also scheduled to meet.

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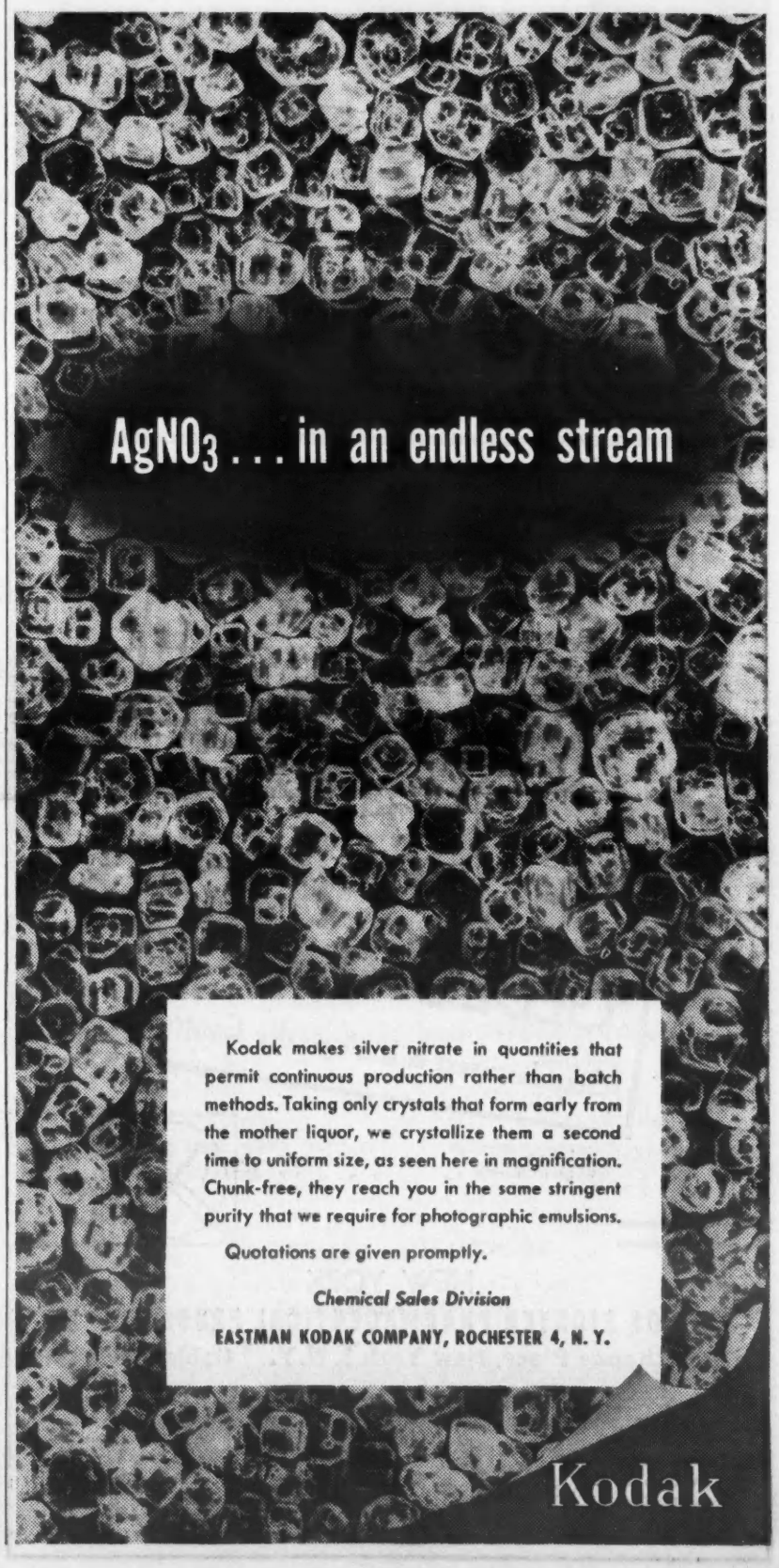
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APMA Central Section Plans Production Session

The central section of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association has completed the program for its production meeting, to be held at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on February 24. The agenda is as follows:—

Morning Session

"Statistical Quality Control as a Tool for Cost Reduction," by Roy Sjogren, Schenley Laboratories, Inc.; "The Functions of the Purchasing Department," by Jack T. Clancy, Kremers-Urban Company; "Sales Forecast and Its Relation to Production Control," by Dr. Carl J. Klemme, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, and "Relationships Between Control and Production in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing," by Elmer B. Vliet, Abbott Laboratories.

Afternoon Session

The topic for discussion at the luncheon session will be "Plant Inspections." Following luncheon, there will be round table discussions on the following subjects, with the discussion leaders indicated: — "Problems in Handling of Labels," Myles E. Duellman, S. E. Messengill Company; "Incentive Methods in Pharmaceutical Production," C. R. Flint, Flint, Eaton & Co., and "Filtration Problems," Ray Layer, Paul B. Elder Company.

SOCMA Meeting

—Continued from page 5

be directed toward their elimination, Mr. Brown said. "Each country," he continued, "is the judge of what tariff concessions it will make . . . of how it will handle the negotiations and what procedures it will follow. The organization has no power whatsoever to order or direct any country to alter those judgments."

The fact that the United States would have but one vote in ITO deliberations did not bother Mr. Brown. He saw no reason to fear that other members would gang up on this country. His experience in international gatherings showed clearly that the most potent influence was what the United States intended to do. He cited the United Nations and the conference on tariffs and trade as examples, pointing also to the fact that representatives of more than fifty countries had agreed on the ITO charter as a code of international trade. Only two nations have thus far completed adoption of the charter.

Several questions were asked with respect of the ITO plan to abandon the American selling price as a basis of ad valorem tariffs. Much was said about actual values, export values, fictitious values as handicaps to the growth of the chemical industry in the United States. Mr. Brown held that, under the ITO proposal, there would be no lowering of the tarrif barrier, but some of the members could not see how a compensatorily high rate of duty could be attained.

Dr. Michael A. Heilperin, of the Bristol-Myers Company, will present the other side of the controversial ITO matter at the association's February meeting.

In the course of the business of the meeting, John G. Lerch, the association's counsel, told of the interpretative test of tariff act paragraph 27 pending in the customs court and said that a congressional bill was on the way designed to revise broadly the administrative provisions of the customs law. Tacked on somewhere he said was the idea of abolishing the American selling price basis of duties.

Pennsalt Names Hampson Chi. District Manager

John C. Hampson, former Indiana field representative for the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's special chemicals department, has been named sales manager for the department's newly-formed Chicago district. The new sales district, with offices at 20 North Wacker drive, will include the present Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

Mr. Hampson joined Pennsalt in 1936 as a salesman for the B-K and household products department. In 1943 he transferred to special chemicals and since then has been working out of Indianapolis.

Stiles in Advisory Post

David D. Stiles, associate director of sales at the Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, has been appointed as a member of the advisory committee of the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy. Mr. Stiles' appointment for a period of five years was made by the university's board of trustees.

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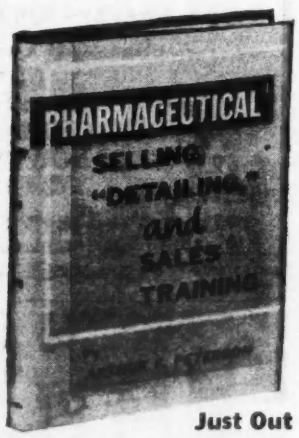

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Wyeth Opens Warehouse In Cleveland Today

Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, will officially open its new sales division headquarters and warehouse at 5101 Lakeside avenue, Cleveland, today. The division sales manager is Don Wilson, and F. V. D. Jones is branch warehouse manager.

The area served by the new warehouse will include all of Ohio and portions of New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. All these areas were formerly served by the company's Chicago and Philadelphia warehouses.

Essential Oil Trade

—*Continued from page 7*

individual difficulties and this augurs well for the future.

"In many items, production and probable production might be barely sufficient for actual requirements and, dependent on actual growing conditions and demand, we might again, in some instances, experience such spectacular price rises as we had, for instance, in oil patchouli, which advanced practically three-fold in price during last year.

"Unsettled political conditions make it impossible to estimate future happenings, especially regarding products of Chinese origin, but more or less satisfactory substitutes are available. The exceedingly rigid export controls exercised by several South American ountries put dealings with them on a predetermined level and leave no room for individual efficiency. The tremendous domestic production of citrus oils make us independent of importation, to the benefit of our consuming friends.

"The very lively inquiries from consuming industries indicate that they are not overstocked and have a good demand for their products and a satisfactory volume of business is to be expected for some time to come.

In an analysis of the factors that affect the prices of essential oils, Mr. Wesemann noted that the requirements of foreign countries for pharmaceuticals, food essentials, machinery, equipment and raw materials, coupled with their desire to create necessary dollar credits accounts for "unbelievably" low quotations on some essential oils, which, he added, "are far below production cost and represent a very serious handicap to us who trade only in these products and have nothing else to barter against them."

Conversely, he noted that the tremendous increase in living costs in some producing areas over prewar averages have led to price increases for essential oils, and added that "an additional important factor to be considered is that in Reunion the production of sugar is growing by leaps and bounds. In that industry such high wages are being paid for labor that the essential oil producer simply cannot compete.

"It is feared that production of essential oils from there, particularly geranium, vetiver and ylang-ylang, will be very much curtailed, resulting, of course, in very high prices for the small production that will continue to exist."

Scientific Program Outlined

The annual report of the association's scientific section was presented by Dr. Eric C. Kunz, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., chairman of the section. Dr. Kunz reviewed the work of the section for the past year, and outlined a program for this year, designed to bring some variety into the section's work. The program would cause the section:—

"To study the work on odor classification which has been done so far; to make any such contribution as the association and its members can or are willing to make, and to come to a definite conclusion for the benefit of the members on what are our ideas on odor classifications, with specific reference to the systems already suggested and elaborated, such as the Crocker-Henderson system and the system of the Groupement Technique de la Perfumerie, commonly called the French system.

"This study appears to me," he continued, "to be timely, so that we will have all the more clear conception whether odors can be classified using a nonscientific approach and/or whether all odors can be classified by means of a scientific method which would allow any chemist or perfumer when he talks about a green odor to know it to have the same olfactory impression as his colleagues would have who may be located in a different town or on a different continent.

"The first step, no doubt, would be to collect all available data and literature which has dealt with this subject in the past and publish it as such for the benefit of the members and/or the industry as a whole. Another possibility would be to have this collection of published information critically reviewed by the scientific section and then compiled and evaluated within the membership of the association and/or the industries interested."

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Activity in botanical items last week developed a trading trend that suggested a reversion to more activity than had prevailed over the year-end period. Drug items were in better request for an increased number of items for use by a broader segment of the consuming industries. Flavoring materials came in for a fair share of this market improvement and trading in future deliveries of black pepper, French celery seed, and African ginger root was sufficient to lift prices moderately. On the other hand, black and white pepper on spot were lower in price and slightly more favorable prices were quoted buyers of medium thin Saigon, Honan and Yunnan cassia, Indian celery seed, No. 2 Ceylon cinnamon, Siauw and West Indian mace, Jamaica pimento, and Dutch poppy seed. The market index held unchanged at 190.9; a year ago, the index had been also unchanged at 200.0.

The Department of State has advised the American Spice Trade Association of its inability to approach the Government of India with respect to the black pepper situation unless it shall develop that some breach of treaty or trade agreement is involved. It suggested that relief from the export tax be approached through protests to be filed with the primary market shippers. Which recalls the command of "As you were!" barked by many a top sergeant.

Cables offering more Zanzibar clove for shipment came in at a fractional decline. Jamaica was declared to have readjusted its pimento price to conform with the cheaper pound sterling. Record high quotes came on Dalmatian sage, the supernormal price for which has whittled demand.

The scarcity of East India nutmegs was acute. New crop values on African and Jamaica ginger were suggested by future shipment quotations on those items in February-April and January-March positions, respectively: they under cut spot quotes sharply.

Balsams were firm to stronger. Vanilla beans, ditto. Hens' teeth were more easily found than spot rhubarb root. Detentions of arriving Belgian valerian root did not help spot stocks at all. Nor did a similar fate for arriving ergot make for enthusiasm.

Balsams

Copaiba—The market was firmer, had some tendency to rise, and was more than usually active last week. Stocks were moderate. Replacement advices showed strengthening in the primary market.

Peru—Some quarters showed a disposition to raise prices in some degree, but, on the whole, the majority of suppliers were content to report a firmer situation and a market upward in tendency.

Tolu—One quarter advanced prices to a minimum of $2.30 per pound. Others, while admitting a growing strength in values, were content to hold quotations to the recent basis of $2.25 to $2.75 per pound, depending on seller and quality.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—More than the usual amount of jobbing business was noted in one spot quarter last week, but, on the whole, the market remained in a static position, though it was also quite firm thereat. However, most of the larger consumers were well covered, and the next major trading seemed to await the collection of the 1950 peel.

Cocillana—The probable needs of most buyers have been covered, and from now on dealers expected demand to undergo a moderate but steady contraction in the takings by buyers.

Cramp—Trade continued at low volume but stocks were also none too plentiful Hence, the strictly NF quality held in virtually strong position and seemed likely so to remain indefinitely.

Wahoo—Though the stock has not been overly substantial, based on the takings of new crop to date, it appeared that over the balance of the consuming season prices were apt to be well maintained.

Beans

Tonka—Stability of prices characterized the position of this article at the beginning of the new year. Stocks covered all pressing and, probably, all reasonable requirements during the first quarter, according to local dealers.

Vanilla—New developments were lacking. A firm to strong spot market was based on not too ample supply, the probable needs of extract manufacturing in the period immediately ahead, the strength of prices on the closely held stocks now available in primary markets, and the outlook for much smaller crops this year. The local market was fairly active last week. Prices on Bourbons tended upward and those on Mexican beans were nominal in the absence of any general stock of that item.

Berries

Hawthorn—Jobbing business was in fair abundance last week, but the takings of buyers showed no increase over those last covered on the spot. Prices continued to be stabilized.

Sloe—Local quotations were 25c. to 26c. per pound, which were based on what had been paid for spot holdings and not with regard to the price at which replacement has been possible for a long time past. Consumption has been in token quantities only.

Flowers

Chamomile — Jobbing business was steady. Consumers bought not much in excess of immediate requirements and such needs were conservative in size. Prices were fully stable on the spot with Hungarian flowers being quoted at 45c. to 48c. per pound and Roman flowers, 95c. to $1.

Elder—Stocks were conservative in size

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 10c. per lb.
Indian, 10c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, broken, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Jan. arrival, 3c. per lb.
Jan.-Mar. shipment, 1c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 6c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassia, China, Honan, rolls, scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
unscraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Yunnan rolls, scraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
unscraped, ½c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, medium thin, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 1c. per lb.
white, 5c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
190.9	190.9	191.1	200.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended January 6

New York

Chillies, 584 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 66 bales: filthy.
Codliver oil, 1,500 drums: below declared Vit. D.
Cod oil, 500 drums: rancid.
Colombo root, 352 bags: filthy.
Coriander seed, 111 bags: filthy.
Ergot, 300 bags: excess moisture.
Gum karaya, 154 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 1,250 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 1,155 bags: filthy.
Valerian root, 14 bales: moldy.

Baltimore

Cloves 100 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Caraway seed 50 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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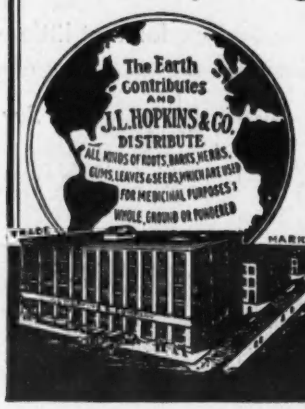
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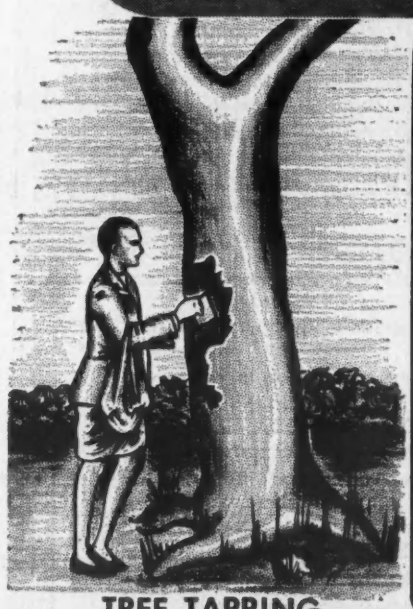

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on spot, a fact alone sufficient to keep prices very steady. In addition, a fair jobbing requirement has contributed to the maintenance of prices.

Saffron—Though still subject to considerable competition, Spanish flower prices lacked further contraction but remained on the basis of $16.50 to $18 per pound, ruling thereat according to seller and quantity. The supply protected future needs well.

Gums

Arabic—Several influential operators stated last week that they "were meeting competition," though they quoted the market on sorts at 13c. per pound. Reports concerning operations of other sellers indicated that offerings to consumers had been made at 12c. in recent weeks. Oftentimes, need to turn stocks into needed cash lead some importers to name what are declared by others to be too low prices. Yet, the quantities of such gum offered at the "too low prices" have been admitted to be substantial in size.

Camphor — Japanese natural camphor has been offered on spot at 56c. per pound for 2½ pound slabs; 74c. for tablets, and 45c. for powdered material. This merchandise was in competition with domestic synthetic camphor at 45c. for powder and 73c. for tablets. The market was one of routine activity so far as natural camphor was concerned and the movement of synthetic was well to the recent norm.

The fact that the United States citizens on Formosa are about to be evacuated, and the report that the United States consul will not return to that post following his visit to the State department in Washington in the near future, was counted an unsettling element in the matter of getting steady shipments from that source.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Though lacking in further change, the market did not appear to be too steady so far as imported leaves were concerned and buyers who would bid for a supply stood a good chance of getting their proposals accepted in some quarters. At the moment, however, actual buying was not very active.

Buchu—Though unchanged in the matter of open quotation, this item was not substantially firm. It was merely steady with sellers in some instances being disposed at least to consider reasonable bids for a supply.

Digitalis—A market of moderate consuming proportions did sufficient business last week to confirm prices as being very steady and free from much competition at 70c. to 85c. per pound, quoted according to dealer and quality. Fine bright colored leaves were exceptionally steady in price.

Hyssop — Values have worked down fairly well and most suppliers had firm ideas respecting prices for both leaves and herb. Demand was usually for jobbing quantities last week.

Marjoram—Prices were steady under moderate request. A limited feature was found in the offering of Bohemian marjoram on the basis of 47c. to 47½c. per pound last week. This compared with French material in light supply and firmly held subject to confirmation of 52c. per pound for spot goods.

Rosemary—Spanish leaves were a fraction higher at 7½c. to 8c. per pound. Portuguese held steadily to 7c. to 8c. per pound, and 12c. to 12½c. was well maintained on French goods.

Sage—Dalmatian sage continued to rise and 80c. to 90c. per pound was quoted spot last week. The quantity available was conservative in size but not too many consumers were disposed to pay the exceptionally high prices asked locally. Greek sage has about disappeared from the spot which was described as nominal.

Stramonium—Trading was routine and conditions seemed to favor buyers most of the time. Open quotations were 19c. to 20c. per pound, but they did not appear to be too firmly held thereat.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—Most of the important consumer requirements have been filled, and from now on dealers expected the market to verge on real dullness. Quotations on well-dried buds stood at $1.40 to $1.50 per pound for spot goods.

Colocynth Pulp—Replacement arrivals have not been noted in substantial size for some time past, and the general tendency of the market undertone of late has been toward a firmer position.

Ergot—Low stocks but a not overpowering demand described the spot market with fair accuracy last week. Prices were $3.75 per pound, but it was a nominal

quote that was named, always subject to confirmation. The price actually to be paid depended much upon who was the buyer.

Grains of Paradise—There was business to be done last week, but potential buyers found it difficult to find prompt delivery merchandise. The nominal quotation was 52c. per pound.

Manna—No further price reductions took place, but the market was seasonably easy under the pressure of better than fair-sized stocks on a market of limited consuming requirements.

Roots

Aletris—Consumers have not had to acquire much of this root during the past several weeks, but such trading as had to be done found sellers' price views firmly maintained, and an absence of any true disposition to shade the market, even with firm orders in sight.

Cohosh—The market has got along thus far without any substantial demand causing a pinch on available supplies. The market last week continued to have its recently steady quality, and prices were still prevailing on the basis of 24c. per pound, spot.

Galangal—The uncertainty with respect to future imports from China was reason enough for local dealers maintaining prices firmly on the basis of 20c. per pound. Not much demand was noted.

Goldenseal—The fair-sized quantities remaining unsold from the 1949 crop were little in demand last week, yet prices on spot remained much firmer than those prevailing at the origin. One quarter made a study of prices in the 1930-1940 decade, and the almost paralyzing fact developed that in 1933 the market had been as low as 55c. per pound. In comparison, the present spot quotation of $3.25 to $3.40 for tested goods seemed remunerative, but less so when country prices in 1949 were recalled.

Ipecac—The firm spot market reflected the primary market position of this item. Opportunity for price concessions has been kept within narrow limits for some time past as the result of the well-executed control of the item at the origins.

Mandrake—Some inquiries stirred the market moderately, but actual transactions with manufacturing consumers were few. Local price ideas were around 45c. per pound, and their maintenance was warranted by what primary market holders asked for the remnant of the 1949 collection still in the hands of source sellers.

Pink—The shrinkage in the size of consumption outlets accounted for the very limited amount of selling done during the period since last Fall. Plentiful stocks were available, and country holders were reported willing to shade prices.

Rhubarb—The virtually nominal position of both prices and stock continued unabated, and nothing at the origin suggested an early export of this root in quantities sufficient to break the present drought in supply on spot.

Seeds

Anise—A curious lack of price activity continued to dominate this group of flavoring items. The failure of prices on star anise from China to rise was declared to be one of the curiosities. It could still be bought at 16c. per pound.

Cardamom—Prices on decorticated seed were higher at $3.20 to $3.25 per pound for either variety of that item. Green cardamom from Ceylon was lower at $2.10 to $2.15, but Alleppey was unchanged at $2.25 to $2.30. Bleach cardamom held firmly.

Celery—French seed continued to advance and 29c. to 30c. per pound was asked last week. Prices in Marseilles have risen consistently of late. Indian seed moved up to 25c. to 26c.

Fenugreek—Though still the object of some competition, Moroccan seed failed to decline further and spot prices remained at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound.

Poppy—Dutch seed was lower at 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Polish held at 16c. to 16½c. Neither was in substantial demand.

Spices

Allspice—The Mexican spice continued to be steady at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, which was about the price at which Jamaican spite was recently bought in London.

Cassia—Honan and Yunnan China cassia were off fractionally. Scraped material could be had for 15½c. to 16c. per pound and unscraped was 14c. to 14½c. Broken material was 14½c. to 15c. All medium Saigon was lower at 36c. to 37c.

Cinnamon—The market continued to work lower and it closed lower last week on the basis of 20c. to 21c. per pound under light demand.

Clove—Cables from Zanzibar offered shipment spice at a fractionally lower price last week. Spot quotations remained unchanged around 19c. with an occasional shading to 18¾c.

Ginger—Indications of new crop prices developed. On African root, February-April shipment, was quoted at 35c. per pound. January-March No. 3 Jamaican root was proposed at 36c. These quotations were substantially below the current spot quotations which were based mainly on low supply that carried a high cost, sufficiently so to eliminate immediate shading.

Mace—No. 1 Siauw was lower at 95c. to 96c. per pound. West Indian was lower at 84c. to 85c. for whole and 75c. to 75½c. for broken goods. Other varieties lacked change.

Nutmegs—The very scarce East Indian nutmegs commanded 50c. to 51c. per pound for spot deliveries last week and futures were 48c. to 49c.

Pepper—Spot black pepper was quoted $1.29 to $1.30 per pound last week. January arrivals were priced higher at $1.25 to $1.27; January-March shipment was up to $1.25 to $1.26. And the new position, March-May, was named at $1.24 to $1.25. White pepper was lower at $2.35 to $2.40.

Pimento—Jamaica has readjusted its sterling price to conform with the results of the late devaluation of the British pound sterling. Spot quotations were a fraction lower at 22c. to 22½c. It was difficult to quote futures with a certainty of accuracy.

Bell on McCormick Board

Frederick J. Bell, deputy director of human relations for McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., has been elected to the board of directors. The announcement was made by Charles P. McCormick, company president and chairman of the board. Mr. Bell joined McCormick & Co. in April, 1949. At the time of his retirement from the navy on February 1, 1948, he was serving as director of enlisted personnel.

M.M.&R. Issues New Catalog

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., essential oils and aromatic materials, New York, has published a new price list and catalog for the first quarter of 1950. The booklet lists prices for the company's essential oils and aromatic materials, oleoresins, certified colors, flavoring materials and basic perfume products. Copies may be obtained on request to 16 Desbrosses street, New York, or 221 North La Salle street, Chicago.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The second full week of the new year brought an upward sweep to many prices and confirmed the long reported idea that the essential oil and aromatic chemical market was basically strong; that demand was likely to come back strongly after the holiday lull; and that the outlook for the first quarter of 1950 was excellent. The market index rose 1.3 points and in reaching 107.1 made comparison with 104.0 prevailing a year back after a rise of 1.4 points.

Perfumers and cosmeticians have returned to their raw material market in considerable force. Deliveries to the trade during the pre-holiday months seemed to have been well worked up into finished products which sold so well during the Christmas period that retail outlets have come into the market for more stocks. These needs have caused demand to bubble and boil among the essential oil importers and dealers, together with the makers of aromatic chemicals. Incidentally, the heavy demand for anethol and anisic aldehyde—a demand caused by the large absorption of the new antihistaminics—continued unabated and gave every promise of not only continuing but probably increasing this quarter.

The numerous essential oils that reached higher price levels did so, mainly, in reflecting the rather odd fact that many foreign markets had been advancing faster than had that on the spot. The undercurrents flowing here and at the many origins of oils were strong and it will require a substantial and almost fundamental change in affairs at the sources of supply to turn values soon in the favor of buyers. At least, that was trade opinion last week; it was expressed by many who view their present inventories as relatively conservative and worthy of being increased in view of the fair prospect spreading ahead.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Almond oil, natural, NF, 25c. per lb.
Animal oil, 5c. per lb.
Anethol, 20c. per lb.
Cinnamon bark oil, $2 per lb.
Coriander oil, $2 per lb.
Dillseed oil, 25c. per lb.
Erigeron oil, 25c. per lb.
Juniper berry oil, 25c. per lb.
twice rectified, 25c. per lb.
Lignaloe oil, Mexican, 60c. per lb.
Mandarin oil, 50c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 15c. per lb.
Neroli oil, French, $10 per lb.
Origanum oil, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Rue oil, 25c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, artificial, 10c. per lb.
Savin oil, 25c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 40c. per lb.
Ylang ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, $1 per lb.
Madagascar, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Abies siberica oil, 25c. per lb.
Musk, synthetic, xylol, 15c. per lb.
Petitgrain oil, Paraguay, 10c. per lb.
Rose oil, Bulgarian, $1 per oz.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
107.1	106.1	105.8	104.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—The tight supply situation has eased sufficiently to permit competition more play on quotations. The result was a price drop to the basis of $3.75 to $5.50 per pound.

Almond—The market has a firmer undertone and prices on the natural, NF quality of this oil were higher at $3.50 to $3.60 per pound, which was said to be in line with replacement costs.

Anise—A strong market, and also one higher in price at $1.30 to $1.60 per pound, prevailed last week. Demand took parcels promptly when buyers' requirements pressed keenly against sellers' stocks. Unsold holdings were in strong hands. Replacement was uncertain.

Camphor—The price range on white oil was narrower, being 25c. to 40c. per pound according to dealer. Stocks seemed ample.

Cananga—Replacement was still somewhat uncertain and attended with some difficulties that may disappear with the establishment of a free Indonesia. Quotations were stabilized.

Cardamom—Demand did not press very strongly; prices were too high to permit buyers to take more than actual needs. Quotations were strongly maintained over the excessively wide range of $54 to $70 per pound, so quoted according to various dealers.

Cassia—Upward movement to still higher levels was in abeyance. The market was strong at home and in the primary market and nothing resembling a surplus of spot stocks was noted. Quotations were thoroughly well supported at $2.05 to $3 per pound as to seller.

Cinnamon—Bark oil was higher. Some qualities were minimum at $29 per pound but others were held for as high as $60. Leaf oil lacked developments but seemed to be very steady. Demand was better than fair and showed a moderate gain in most quarters.

Citronella—The only change in quotations last week was a widening of ranges. Ceylon oil stood at $1.05 to $1.55 per pound and Java, or Java-type oil was $1.75 to $2.10. The advances were on the higher end of the range. Sellers called the market firm under the influence of a steady call and firm replacements.

Clove — Nothing new developed. Oil was fairly stable, showed firmness and even some strength. Opinion tended toward the position that prices were more likely to rise than to fall during the first quarter. Much will depend on the price trend in spice as new crops are sold at the origin. That trend was fractionally down last week.

Coriander—Those recently quoting the market minimum of $25 per pound were higher last week when they set quotations lowest at $27 to conform with replacement position and recent calls. The range was to $35 depending on seller.

Dillseed—This item has been heard of but seldom on spot for a considerable period of time; it is an imported article with most suppliers and replacement costs more than it did. Spot quotations were higher at $7 to $9.50 per pound.

Erigeron—Though trade is always small in volume in this oil, the material has strengthened in keeping with limited production last year at a fairly high cost to the distillers. Spot quotations begin the new year higher at $5.25 to $5.50 per pound.

Geranium—Cables showed replacement price views well maintained at the origins and quantities of oil available for export were conservative in size. Locally, a not too broad consuming demand was met by prices definitely devoted to strength and tending up.

Guaiacwood—The range became narrower when the supplier recently quoting to top of spot quotations dropped prices to $1.90 per pound—a fall of 25c. The minimum of spot quotes remained at $1.85. Demand remained routine; usually jobbing in size.

Juniper—Berry oil was firmer and higher. Single distilled ranged $3.25 to $7 per pound as to seller and variety of oil. Twice distilled went up to $5 to $5.25. Demand was fair.

Lavender—Only the range in quotations changed and it became narrower when local quotations were readjusted to some suppliers' present costs. The French flower oil of 38-42 percent ester became $3.20 to $4.10 per pound and the 40-42 percent ester was $4.15 to $4.75, both prevailing according to dealer. Spike lavender tended to become at least firmer if not actually stronger, this for the reason of the subnormal output in Spain.

Lemon—Suppliers declared for a well stabilized market. Some attention was attracted by the freezing weather that at times last week afflicted the lemon-growing areas on the Pacific coast. Nothing is known respecting the extent of possible damage. If extensive it might mean more fruit being available for processing of domestic oil. If excessive, as occurred in the fairly recent past, it could mean a lessening of oil production.

Lignaloe—Wood oil from Mexico was higher at $3.25 to $5.20 per pound in conformity with what some dealers have paid when they entered the replacement market. Consumption was reported as excellent.

Mandarin—Italian oil was advanced to $7.25 to $9.75 per pound and was so

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

We are moving:— After January 28, 1950, the address of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be 30 Church street, New York 7, N. Y. The telephone number will be unchanged—REctor 2-9820.

Chicago Perfumers Elect Kammerer 1950 President

W. F. Kammerer, Chicago office manager for George Lueders & Co., essentials oils, New York, has been elected president of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association. Other officers named by the group are:—vice-president, Benjamin Bridge jr., Bridge Chemical Company; secretary, Charles E. Arch, Shefield Tube Corporation, and treasurer, Z. D. Sappenfield, Allen B. Wrisley Company. Mr. Kammerer has been associated with George Lueders & Co. for the past twenty-seven years.

W. F. Kammerer

quoted according to supplier and stock position. Most Italian oils have developed an undertone of substantial strength and mandarin oil has at last fallen into line.

Neroli—Again and in keeping with the strength developed in replacement prices on French oil, spot quotations have been revised upward to the basis of $85 to $300 per pound, the range covering qualities, quantities, and sellers' price opinions.

Nutmeg—In view of the much higher prices now ruling on East India spice, a rise in quotations on nutmeg oil actually made from said spice was said to be in line with production costs entailed by the present prices on the East India material. West Indian nutmegs have become firmer without actually rising much. East Indian oil was quoted $3.60 to $3.85 per pound.

Olibanum—Oil of extra fine quality had a narrower price range last week. The market was quoted $6.25 to $8.50 per pound, depending on dealer and quality. The change came in the formerly high end of the spot range of quotations.

Orange—Fair demand met steady spot quotations that prevailed with an absence of substantial competition between dealers with oil of comparable quality. News from the domestic production centers was that freezing weather had done some damage to the growing crop of oranges, particularly on the Pacific coast. The extent of the damage and its effect on the value of Californian oil had yet to be fully developed.

Origanum—The drought in Spain made for a generally subnormal production of all Spanish oils and this material was affected substantially. Spot prices last week reflected higher replacement costs and rose to $2.50 to $3.50 per pound to prevail thereat according to supplier and quantity as well as quality.

Peppermint—A market of strong undertones prevailed on spot but especially in the domestic primary market where not too large unsold stocks were centered in strong hands. Local quotations were unchanged last week but the tendency was definitely upward in keeping with the situation prevailing at the origin.

Petitgrain—Developments in this oil were the reverse of the revisions in the majority of oils changed in price last week. The market eased to the basis of $2.05 to $2.50 per pound when some directions found a position permitting a more competitive approach to selling during the period under review.

Pimento—Berry oil was lowered to $5.75 per pound from the top of the recent range. The minimum of quotations remained at $3.85.

Rose—A check on prices to prevail at the beginning of the new year found the minimum lower at $24 per ounce. The range as to quality and seller remained to $38. The market held no true weakness likely to continue a downward movement of quotations.

Rue—A revision of price ideas with a view to reflecting present replacement costs more adequately resulted last week in a market that was higher at $3 to $5 per pound as to dealer.

Sassafras—Artificial oil jumped sharply in price and at the end of last week quotations ranged 54c. to 78c. per pound as to dealer. This was a continuation of a movement started some time back and was related to the present consumers' needs.

Savin—Inert in price for a long time past, and still ignored by many dealers because of its relatively limited consumption, quotations strengthened and the market was revised upward to the basis of $2.75 to $3 per pound last week.

Spearmint—The extremely wide range in prices was trimmed last week. Minimum quotations were still $3.10 per pound but the top of spot asking prices was dropped to $3.50.

Wormseed—Shrinkage in unsold stocks has strengthened the value of what remains available to consumers. Prices were higher at $4 to $4.25 per pound and appeared to be strengthening steadily. Stocks cannot be substantially increased earlier than the marketing of the 1950 crop next Fall.

Ylang Ylang—Prices rose in response to what must now be paid at the origins. Extra quality Bourbon oil became $11 to $12 per pound; fair average quality Bourbon oil, $7.50 to $8.25; and Madagascar oil, $6.75 to $7.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—Demand continued at a fast pace, absorbing production with a new promptness that has enlivened the market and which to sellers appeared to forecast an excellent first quarter for the new year. Prices were strongly maintained at a rise to $1 per pound and on the basis of consumption alone strained toward higher levels.

Anisic Aldehyde—It has been the huge consumption of this material that has caused buying of anethol to burst all bounds and become an item extremely hard to get promptly, in quantity, if on new orders. The derived product seemed apt to continue in the realm of high request for an indefinite period of time and prices were bound to hold strong and may possibly rise later on.

Ethyl Benzoate—Prices have been well stabilized at 68c. per pound for a substantial period of time.

Eugenol—The firmness, and even strength, of raw material prices alone would have kept this item to an exceptionally firm position. In addition to the situation in raw material, excellent consuming request for the derived product added to the well maintained position prevailing in prices.

Heliotropine—A broadening of requirements of some manufacturing consumers brought an expansion in general activity to thim item. A firmer position appeared in development as opposed to a moderate tendency to shade prices in recent weeks. Stocks were sufficient.

Ionones—Some predictions have been for an easing of raw material prices during the weeks ahead but to this time no reflection of this potentiality has been reflected in the price position of ionones.

—*Continued on page 82*

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Aluminum-Carboxymethylcellulose

Chemical—New compound which is a refined, white, granular powder of low viscosity, soluble in dilute ammonium hydroxide or other alkaline solutions; it is offered for experimental use.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Primer and sealer for absorptive surfaces wallboard, wallpaper (before painting with oil base paints).

Paper—Base for making water-resistant transparent films on paper surfaces.

Binder for clay and other inert pigments on coated paper stocks.

Water-resistant binder in paper lamination.

Benzhydrol

(Diphenyl Carbinol)

Chemical—Suggested as intermediate in making pharmaceutical chemicals, plasticizers, insecticidal agents.

Textile — Suggested as lubricant for fibers.

Benzotrifluoride

(Phenylfluoroform, Trifluoromethylbenzene, Trifluorotoluene)

Chemical—Intermediate (U.S. 1967244, 2005712, and 2371757, and Ger 634197) in making pharmaceutical and other synthetic organic chemicals.

Dye—Intermediate (U.S. 1967244, 2056-899, 2085736, 2086029, 2194925, 2212825, 2257093, and 2333402) in making synthetic dyestuffs.

Electrical — Dielectric (U.S. 2063979, 2174512, and 2174513) for various purposes.

Miscellaneous—Solvent (U.S. 1967244) for various purposes.

2-Chlor-2′-tetrachlorophenoxy-diethyl Ether

Pesticide—Suggested as insecticide for household pests.

Diphenyl Morpholidophosphate

Adhesives—Fire retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate.

Ceramic—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cellulose Products—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) for cellulose acetate.

Cosmetic—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose acetate as base material.

Electrical—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418-224) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather — Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous — Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in lacquers and dopes containing cellulose acetate.

Paper—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic — Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in making films from cellulose acetate.

Plastics—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from cellulose acetate.

Resin — Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) for resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Rubber — Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile — Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Fire-retardant solvent (U.S. 2418224) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork, or for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Ethyl Acetonylphthalate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in adhesive compositions, containing cellulose derivatives.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) for cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers, and leather goods.

Metal - Fabricating — Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436-361) in coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose derivatives.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing cellulose derivatives.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2436361) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Flyash

(Soot)

Brickmaking—Filler in building brick.

Cement and Concrete—Ingredient of cement and concrete compositions (added to increase resistance to change brought about by alternate freezing and thawing and to reduce shrinkage on drying).

Horticulture—As a plantfood, also as an absorber of heat for soils.

Public Works—Filler in land reclamation, road bed construction (suggested as possible major use).

N-(3-Sulpholanyl) Oleylamide

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2435071) applicable as plasticizer, special purpose coating agent, synthetic wax.

Orthonitrophenyl Butylsulphide

Lubricant—Ingredient (U. S. 2134432, 2134433, 2134435, and 2134436) of lubricants for bearing surfaces, especially cadmium or copper alloys, of internal combustion engines.

Research Reports Index Issued by Libraries Ass'n

A new guide to the government's collection of wartime and postwar technical research reports is now available, according to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. "The Numerical Index to the Bibliography of Scientific and Industrial Reports" (volumes 1-10, 1946-1948) is a joint production of the science technology group of the Special Libraries Association, the Socony-Vacuum Laboratories, Paulsboro, N. J., and the Office of Technical Services. It is being published by the Special Libraries Association.

In the "Numerical Index" "PB" reports of the Office of Technical Services are listed by number. The "PB" reports listed are those which have appeared in the first ten volumes of the "Bibliography," published since 1946 by OTS. Alongside each PB number is provided the volume and page of the "Bibliography," so that additional details, including the abstract can be obtained by researchers using the index. Formerly this information could be secured only from the OTS catalog in Washington.

The "Numerical Index" also lists the "PB" number corresponding to reports in the following United States and British document series: British Intelligence (BIOS) final reports; Combined Intelligence (CIOS) evaluation reports; CIOS Roman numeral series; the British FD series; Field Intelligence (FIAT) final reports; MDDC and AECD (Atomic Energy) reports; and the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) report series.

Included in the "Index" is a listing, by German patent office classification, of all microfilmed pending German patent applications, and a bibliography of subject indexes, classified lists, and correlations issued by other sources.

Copies of the "Numerical Index," planographed, 530 pages, may be obtained from the Special Libraries Association, 31 East Tenth street, New York, for $10 each. Orders should not be addressed to OTS.

TGA Seeking Entries For Packaging Award

The Toilet Goods Association has announced that entries for this year's Charles S. Welch Packaging Award must reach its office not later than January 31. Entry blanks may be secured from the association. Packages may be entered by any company which manufactures or markets cosmetics under its own trademark, and membership in the association is not a qualification for entry of packages.

The award committee has selected C. W. Browne, *Modern Packaging;* Miss Elise Ruffini, Columbia University, and Elmer Sheets, *Beauty Fashion,* to serve as jury of award and pass on the merits of packages submitted.

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Adds Jaros to Medical Staff

Ayerst, McKenna & Harrison Limited, pharmaceutical manufacturing division of American Home Products Corporation, New York, has appointed Dr. Stanislaus H. Jaros to the staff of its medical and research division to assist in the medical activities and the coordination of clinical research.

Dr. Jaros has been associated with the pharmaceutical industry for four years, having first been with the Arlington Chemical Company, Yonkers, N. Y., and more recently with Burroughs-Wellcome Company at Tuckahoe, N. Y. In addition to these activities, he is interested and specially trained in allergy and serves as a consultant in this field at the New York hospital, the St. John's Riverside hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., and the New Rochelle hospital.

Dow Stock Offered to Workers

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced to its 14,000 employees a new stock purchase plan under which approximately 70,000 shares of the company's common stock are being offered to employees at $44.50 a share. Concurrently, some 105,000 shares are available to holders of Dow common stock at the same price and at the rate of one share for each fifty shares held on December 20. Both offers will expire February 1.

Klopsteg, Hopkins in AEC Posts

Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, director of research at the technological institute, Northwestern University, and David L. Hopkins, vice-president of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University, have accepted appointment to the security survey panel of the Atomic Energy Commission. These appointments complete the membership of the panel. Dr. Klopsteg and Mr. Hopkins will serve with John S. Bugas, Detroit, chairman of the panel, and J. Arthur Mullin, Detroit. Mr. Bugas is vice-president of the Ford Motor Company in charge of industrial relations, and Mr. Mullin is president of Glenvale Products. Dr. John T. Tate, chairman of the physics department, University of Minnesota, has withdrawn from the panel because of illness.

Standards Bureau Lists Publications Available

Among the new publications of the National Bureau of Standards which may be obtained at listed prices from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, are the following of chemical interest:—

RP2021—"Determination of Nitrogen in Steel," by John L. Hague, Rolf A. Paulson and Harry A. Bright, seven pages, 10 cents.

RP2023—"Surface Tension of Molten Zinc Borates," by Leo Shartsis and Rodrigo Canga, six pages, 10 cents.

RP2025—"Properties of Calcium-Barium Titanate Dielectrics," by Elmer N. Bunting, George R. Shelton and Ansel S. Creamer, eight pages, 10 cents.

RP2012—"Heats of Combustion and Formation of Cyclopropane," by John W. Knowlton and Frederick D. Rossini, three pages, 5 cents.

RP2010—"Mass Spectrum of Pentaborane (B_5H_9)", by Vernon H. Dibeler, Fred L. Mohler, Laura Williamson and Robert M. Reese, four pages, 5 cents.

RP2019—"Studies on the Flame Photometer for the Determination of Na_2O and K_2O in Portland Cement," by William R. Eubank and Robert H. Bogue, ten pages, 10 cents.

RP2026—"Heats, Equilibrium Constants and Free Energies of Formation of Dimethylcyclopentanes," by Morton B. Epstein, Gordon M. Barrow, Kenneth S. Pitzer and Frederick D. Rossini, six pages, 10 cents.

Chi Cosmetic Chemists Plan February 14 Meeting

The Chicago chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists will meet at Henrici's Restaurant, in the Merchandise Mart, on February 14. The featured speaker for the evening will be Albert I. Kegan, of the law firm of Kegan & Kegan, Chicago, who will discuss "Is Your Cosmetic Idea Patentable?"

Stainless Steel Scoops Offered

A new group of stainless steel, round-bottom scoops has been added to its line of corrosion-resistant utensils by Metalsmiths division of Orange Roller Bearing Company, 560 White street, Orange, N. J. They are made entirely of type 304 stainless steel, having smooth, homogeneous butt welds by the heliarc process, using no filler rod or flux. All corners are rounded and tubular handles are closed. The entire construction is designed to eliminate crevices, seams, joints or rough spots which might catch and hold the materials handled, and also to facilitate cleansing or sterilizing.

Fritzsche Publishes Catalog

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils and aromatic materials, New York, has published a new wholesale price list. Copies may be obtained from the company at 76 Ninth avenue, New York, but distribution is limited to those who buy in wholesale quantities.

Corning Glass Appoints Carles

Corning Glass Works has appointed Fernando M. Carles president of Corning Glass Works of South America, S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary which manages the parent company's interests in its two South American affiliates, Cristalerias Rigolleau, S.A., Argentina, and Cristaleria de Chile, S.A., Chile.

Trade Briefs

Robert L. O'Brien has been appointed general sales manager of Bourjois, Inc., and Barbara Gould, Inc.

Oscar Hoenicke has celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as export manager of the Latin-American export department of Chas. L. Huisking & Co., New York.

Charles L. Huisking, president of Chas. L. Huisking & Co. and Conti Products Corporation, New York, has been elected to the board of directors of the Lafayette National Bank of Brooklyn.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Price cuts in chrome colors and zinc yellow were announced in last week's market for coatings materials, and the index dropped 4.2 points to a reading of 192.2, its lowest level since May, 1948. Other fluctuations during the week included declines in bleached shellac and an advance in imported casein.

The weakening in nonferrous metals, which took place in late 1949, brought on a variety of pigment declines during the period, some producers making the action retroactive to January 1. Downed 2 cents per pound were CP grades of chrome green. Orange and yellow chromes were lowered 1½ cents each. Molybdate orange received a 2¼-cent cut, while zinc yellow was dropped 1¼ cents per pound. Reduced chrome greens were not affected.

Bleached shellac was one cent lower in New York, demand continuing reasonably brisk. Orange lacs held firm. Trading in natural resins was up a little from the year-end lull, but general conditions on the whole were still slow. The mica trade was still looking for rises in wet-ground, but there was nothing official to report at week's end.

Synthetic secondary butyl alcohol and secondary butyl acetate were cut one cent and one-half cent per pound, respectively. Notwithstanding this and other recent butanol declines, prices of dibutyl phthalate, dibutyl sebacate and tributyl citrate were firm. Tricresyl phosphate was similarly stable in the face of reductions of 4 cents to 10 cents per gallon on schedules of petroleum cresylic acid.

Imported casein was stronger, rising one-quarter cent in New York. The stiffening was attributed to prevailing drought conditions in Argentine dairy regions. Buenos Aires sellers were reported to be making no January offerings, with earliest shipments earmarked for February. There was no French casein, and none was expected until the 1950 flush in that country. Bone glue stabilized at higher levels following recent rises on low-test grades.

The Bureau of Census reported paint, varnish and lacquer sales for the first eleven months of 1949 at $885,007,116, a decline of 10.3 percent below levels of the comparable period in 1948. For details, see table below.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York. E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, WW, X, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, G, H, I, K, M, 6c. per 100 lbs.
N, 7c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Green, chrome, CP, 2c. per lb.
Orange, chrome, 1½c. per lb.
Molybdate, 2¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, E, 6c. per 100 lbs.
F, 7c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, chrome, 1½c. per lb.
Zinc, 1¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
192.2	196.4	196.4	235.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Blue, Alkali—Offerings continued excellent last week. Demand was reported normal for this time of year. Prices were on a par with previous levels.

Blue, Celestial — In plentiful supply during the period, call for this material was said to be moderately good. There were no price changes, and none were expected.

Blue, Iron—Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues were quotationally without feature during the past seven days. Stocks were ample all around. Demand was fair.

Blue, Methyl Violet Toner—The market position of this pigment material was unchanged during the past week. Supplies were excellent. Listings were maintained. Demand was normal.

Blue, Peacock — The price structure continued without variance during the period. Stocks were ample. There were no price movements, and none were looked for within the immediate future.

Blue, Victoria Toner—Availability remained good during the past seven days. Interest was moderate. Quotations continued at previous levels.

Blue, Violet Toner — Offerings were readily available to all comers last week. Buying was regarded as fair. Prices were unchanged, and nothing in this regard was known to be in the offing.

Green, Chrome — Reflecting lower pig lead costs, schedules on CP grades were cut 2c. per pound across the board last week. Some producers made their action retroactive to January 1. Reduced greens were not affected. Meanwhile, demand was said to be up from the dullness which prevailed during the holiday period. Stocks were on a par with previous levels, offerings continuing readily available. Following are current market quotations:—CP grades, 34c. to 44¾c. per pound, and reduced greens, 12¾c. to 28¾c. per pound.

Lead Pigments—The metal was steady during the week, holding at 12c. per pound, New York, and at 11.80c., East St. Louis basis. Offerings of both foreign and domestic material were ample. Battery makers were still taking large quantities, although demand from this source was said to be somewhat under normal Winter levels.

Pigment call was up a little from the year-end slump. Supplies of both red and white leads continued good. In view of pig lead stability, pigment prices were similarly firm.

Lithopone — The Department of Commerce reported that lithopone is now available for export from Japan. Demand here, meanwhile, was said to be a little improved over year-end volume, but overall only normal for January. Stocks were good. Prices were maintained.

Orange, Chrome—Reductions of 1½c. per pound were applied throughout the market last week, the move stemming from recent lowerings in pig lead. In some cases, the cut was made retroactive to January 1. However, by Friday's close the drop was uniform, and the material was quoted at 28¾c. per pound by all makers. Demand was somewhat better. Stocks were excellent.

Orange, Molybdate—This pigment material was down by 2¼c. per pound in last week's market, falling to 40¾c. The cut, which was attributed to recent falling off in the price of metallic lead, was made retroactive to January 1 by some makers. Call was up somewhat from 1949's close, although only normal for January. There was no dearth of material.

Red, Organic Toners — There was no difficulty about supplies during the past week. Lithol, para and toluidin toners

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: November

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in November, 1949, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $67,227,181. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1948 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments				Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
		Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales			
			Total	Paint and varnish	Lacquer	
1949—November	$67,227,181	$35,561,931	$25,258,342	$18,711,420	$6,546,922	$6,406,908
Total, *11 months	885,007,116	489,521,258	309,825,292	233,060,693	76,914,076	85,660,566
1948—November	71,778,206	35,251,913	29,864,034	22,567,346	7,296,688	6,662,259
Total, 11 months	986,112,044	530,923,421	359,241,606	274,959,871	84,305,350	97,203,053

* Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

We are moving:— After January 28, 1950, the address of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be 30 Church street, New York 7, N. Y. The telephone number will be unchanged—REctor 2-9820.

were readily available to all buyers. Demand was said to be moderate. There were no price changes, and none were anticipated.

Yellow, Chrome — Schedules were downed 1½c. per pound last week, moving the material to 28¾c. The action, which stemmed from recent weakening in the lead market, was in some cases made retroactive to January 1. Consumer interest was said to be up from the slump which prevailed at December's close. Stocks were plentiful all around.

Yellow, Zinc—Fourth-quarter drops in metallic zinc brought on a 1¼c. cut in the price of this pigment material last week, lowering the product to 22¼c. per pound. Some producers made the action retroactive to January 1. Demand was up somewhat over the holiday lull, but in the main only normal for this time of year. Supplies were ample all along the line.

Zinc Oxide—Slabs continued at a split price of 9¾c. to 10c. per pound, East St. Louis, during the period. Special high-quality metal remained short. With the pigment holding firm, oxide schedules were similarly stable. Stocks were low, one manufacturer remaining out on strike. The Department of Commerce reported that zinc oxide is now available for export from Japan.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes — Importations during the period totaled 2 cases of barytes from Oran.

Calcium Carbonate—Stocks were plentiful all along the line last week. Demand was reported moderate. There were no price changes. Arrivals during the seven days aggregated 5,020 bags of whiting from Antwerp, London and Havre.

Magnesium Silicate — Imported during the period under review were 7,783 bags of talc from Genoa and Marseille. The market was otherwise without feature.

Mica—The trade remained expectant last week, looking for boosts on wet-ground grades. However, there was still nothing official to report at week's end. Interest was said to be fair. Stocks were ample, but there was no surplus. Arrivals during the period totaled 996 cases of mica from Rio de Janeiro, Durban and London.

Natural Resins

Interest in the New York market was up somewhat from the lull which prevailed at year-end. However, movement of gums in the overall was still slow. With the possible exception of Singapore No. 1, there was no dearth of offerings during the period. Prices were unchanged. Importations totaled 1,925 baskets, 25 cases and 1,587 bags of copal gum from Tandjong Priok, Macassar, Singapore and Matadi and 1,324 bags and 100 cases of dammar from Singapore and Tandjong Priok.

Shellac—Bleached grades fell off 1c. per pound in New York last week. Prices on orange lacs were unchanged, the market apparently achieving some semblance of stability following the steep declines of late 1949. Buying activity was said to be reasonably brisk, although still on the spotty side. Most of the expected devalued shellac was believed to be in this country. Stocks of lemon lacs were still short of requirements. Importations during the period totaled 1,175 bags of seedlac and 1,393 bags of shellac from Bangkok and Genoa. Following are current market quotations: — Bleached, bonedry, 57½c. to 60c. per pound; bleached, refined, 67½c. to 70c. per pound; lemon No. 1, 53c. to 54c. per pound; lemon No. 2, 50c. to 51c. per pound; superfine, 47c. per pound, and TN, 45c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Reductions of 1c. and ½c. per pound were applied last week to schedules on synthetic secondary butyl alcohol and synthetic secondary butyl acetate, respectively. Cuts of ½c. on synthetic and fermentation grades of butyl alcohol and butyl acetate, noted here in the previous issue, were per pound and not per gallon as erroneously reported.

Dibutyl Phthalate—Despite recent declines in butyl alcohol, prices of this plasticizer held firm last week at 29c. to 31½c. per pound. No action was contemplated.

Dibutyl Sebacate—Notwithstanding the recent drop in butanol, prices in this section held fast during the period at 49½c. to 51½c. per pound. No price moves were known to be in the making.

Tributyl Phosphate — Quotations stood firm at 56½c., carload, and 57½c., l.c.l., in the wake of recent declines in butyl alcohol.

Tricresyl Phosphate — Cuts of 4c. to 10c. per gallon were announced on schedules of petroleum cresylic acid last week. Despite this move and other adjustments on coaltar acid, quotations of this plastic-

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CLEVELAND, O.	Ohio Solvents & Chemicals Co.	3520 W. 140 Street
DETROIT, MICH.	Western Solvents & Chemicals Co.	6472 Selkirk Avenue
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.	Wolverine Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1500 Century Avenue
HOUSTON, TEXAS	Texas Solvents & Chemicals Co.	8501 Market Street
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.	Hoosier Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1650 Leutt Avenue
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	Griffin Chemical Co.	555 South Flower Street
LYNDHURST, N. J.	Stoney-Mueller, Inc.	Page & Newark Avenues
MILWAUKEE, WISC.	Wisconsin Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1719 S. 83rd Street
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	Southern Solvents & Chemicals Co.	1854 Jefferson Highway
PROVIDENCE, R. I.	Philipp Bros. Chemicals, Inc.	511 Westminster Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	Griffin Chemical Co.	1000 16th Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.	Missouri Solvents & Chemicals Co.	419 DeSoto Avenue

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izer held steady. Producers expected to take no action, since lowerings effected in mid-December were made in anticipation of these moves. Meanwhile, business was reported good. Stocks were adequate, though there was no surplus.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos — Both longs and shorts were still well below requirements. There were no price changes. Imported were 1,700 bags of asbestos fiber from Lourenco Marques.

Asphalt—Arrivals during the period totaled 67,164 barrels of petroleum asphalt from Curacao.

Casein — Imported was definitely stronger in New York during the week, rising ¼c. per pound. Firming was attributed to the severe drought conditions prevailing in Argentine dairy regions. Buenos Aires sellers were reported to making no January offerings. Earliest shipments were said to be earmarked for February. Meanwhile, buying remained slow here. Dealers quoted 18¾c. to 19½c. per pound on imported; 23c. to 23½c. per pound on standard domestic, and 23c. to 24c. per pound on premium domestic. There were no offerings of French, and nothing further was expected from this source until the 1950 flush. Imported last week were 700 bags of casein from Buenos Aires.

Commodity Credit Corporation purchases for the period ending January 6 totaled 5,328,085 pounds of spray process skimmed milk powder and 2,057,724 pounds of roller process. Total 1949 purchases aggregated 442,217,695 pounds, as against 147,241,950 pounds in 1948.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported November casein output at 850,000 pounds, a gain of 79 percent from a year earlier and 23 percent from the 1943-1947 November average. Production during the first eleven months came to 19,065,000 pounds, up 38 percent from the 13,812,000 pounds of a year earlier.

Glue — Bone grades stabilized in the wake of recent rises on 40 and 65 jellygrams. Demand for bone glue was heavy, producers still behind orders. Imported were 4,288 bags and 100 kegs of glue, 6 bundles, 244 bags and 447 bales of gluestock, 700 bags of caseine and 5,501 bags of bones from Oslo, Buenos Aires, Antwerp, Liverpool and Manila.

Graphite — Arrivals last week totaled 250 bags of graphite from Colombo.

Gypsum — Importations during the period were reported at 1,306 bags and 9,915 tons of gypsum from Liverpool and Hantsport.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended January 13 was as follows:—

	Price per 100 lbs.						
	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.25	$8.00
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.25	8.00
E	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.25	7.45	8.20
F	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.25	7.45	8.20
G	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.38	7.45	8.20
H	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.38	7.45	8.20
I	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.38	7.45	8.20
K	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.38	7.45	8.20
M	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.38	7.45	8.20
N	6.41	6.41	6.41	6.41	6.43	7.45	8.20
WG	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66	6.66	7.85	8.60
WW	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	7.95	8.70
X	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	7.95	8.70
	Drums						
Sales	209				230		
Receipts	75	27	130	40	...		
Shipments	...	...	...	...	...		
Stocks	29,024	29,051	29,181	29,221	29,221		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday	
Per gal	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.48½	.37
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	160		
Receipts, bbls.	333	292	353	336	...		
Shipments, bbls.	207	35	116	145	160		
Stocks, bbls.	11,242	11,499	11,736	11,929	11,769		

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended January 7 averaged $19.71 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This price applies only to gum purchased outright for commercial purposes, since the period for obtaining Commodity Credit Corporation loans under the 1949 program expired December 31.

The Department said that purchased gum is being settled for in full instead of on the provisional basis which prevailed at many plants in December. The provisional settlements resulted from the unsettled market for rosin following the announcement of lower CCC support levels for the 1950 crop. However, this production will not be marketed in volume until after April 1.

The current scarcity of dealers' stocks, evidenced in part by a resumption of trading on the Savannah exchange, has firmed the rosin market and most plants are making complete settlement on current purchases.

The 17 reporting plants received 4,475 standard barrels of commercial gum, or 263 barrels per plant, compared with 685 barrels at the same plants a week ago. The estimated turpentine contents of gum were 8.61 gallons and the rosin contents were 294.7 pounds. The gum was graded 3 percent WG, 14 percent N, 55 percent M, and 28 percent K and below.

Surtoc in N. Y. Paint Club Post

Joseph P. Surtoc, New York district manager of trade sales for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been elected a member of the executive committee of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. He fills the unexpired term left vacant by the recent resignation of Sam Press.

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In Shift at Lucas

Lloyd F. Collister (left) has retired as vice-president and general manager of John Lucas & Co., paint manufacturer, Philadelphia. W. J. Jenkins (center) has been elected president of the company, and L. L. Anderson has been named executive vice-president and general manager. Mr. Collister made his farewell address to the company's staff at a dinner marking its 100th anniversary. Mr. Jenkins was formerly secretary and treasurer of the company, Mr. Anderson was formerly general sales manager of the Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, Ohio.

G.E. Appoints Watt To New Sales Post

J. Russell Watt has been appointed sales manager of industrial laminates and insulating materials for the chemical department of the General Electric Company, with headquarters at Coshocton, Ohio. Mr. Watt was with the Borden Sales Company in Syracuse, N. Y., until 1942. He joined the General Electric Company as a priority clerk in 1942 and was appointed sales representative of the chemical department in 1946.

Reichhold Names Gerhardt Los Angeles District Head

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., Detroit, has appointed William A. Gerhardt district manager at Los Angeles, to succeed Frank E. Dillon, who has retired because of ill health. Mr. Gerhardt, who was Mr. Dillon's assistant for many years, will be assisted by Rudy Melinat and Bob Swisher.

Monsanto Shifts Slayton

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Philip L. Slayton sales representative for the Merrimac Division in its Chicago office. Mr. Slayton succeeds James Mahoney, who was recently appointed sales development manager for the Merrimac Division in Everett, Mass. Mr. Slayton joined the company's sales department at Everett in 1946 and has been working on flexible coatings sales development.

20th Century Paint Expands Sales, Warehousing Facilities

The 20th Century Paint & Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has opened divisional offices and warehouse at 1250 Augusta boulevard, Chicago. The company has also named the Baldwin Supply Company exclusive distributor in Louisiana and Mississippi, and the Holland Paint Company exclusive distributor in Michigan. The Baldwin organization has offices and warehouses at 512 South Peters street, New Orleans, and 812 Mississippi street, Jackson, and the Holland company is located at 1364 Michigan avenue, Detroit.

Standard Varnish Advances Bull

Standard Varnish Works, New York, has appointed George G. Bull manager of its trade sales laboratories. Mr. Bull has had considerable experience in the formulation, control and testing of trade sales finishes and has written technical manuals and reports on paints, varnishes and enamels.

NYU Continues Paint Courses

The department of chemical engineering, graduate division, New York University, will again offer a series of graduate courses in surface technology during the Spring semester. The courses are "Surface Finishes," "Surface Finishes Laboratory," and "Research." All are under the leadership of Prof. M. Kronstein.

Vulcan Lacquer Owned By Monroe Rapaport

Monroe Rapaport, former vice-president and technical director of Processed Chemical & Coating Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has taken over the ownership of the Vulcan Lacquer & Coatings Company, also of Brooklyn. Mr. Rapaport was technical director of T. C. Dunham, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., until 1941, when he left to organize an expansion program at the New York Woodfinishers Supply Company. He served as technical director of the latter firm until 1946.

Glidden Introduces New Plastic Coating for Tanks

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, has introduced a new plastic coating for petroleum and chemical tanks. Called "Vinyl-Cote," the new coating is described as an impervious tank lining which does not blister and which eliminates the peeling common to old-style plastic coatings. Field tests are said to show that it combats corrosion and withstands sour crude, salt water, alkalies, acids and corrosive gases and fumes.

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Matlack Represents FPVPC At Two European Meetings

Robert W. Matlack, past president of the Federation of Paint and Varanish Production Clubs, has left for Europe to represent the organization at a meeting in Geneva of the newly formed Federation of Technical Associations of the Paint Industries of Continental Europe. He will also represent FPVPC at the twenty-first anniversary celebration of the Birmingham Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Club in England. While in Europe, Mr. Matlack will visit France, Switzerland and England to inspect industrial plants and laboratories.

Hercules Issues Nitrocellulose Packaging, Paper Lacquers Data

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has published a basic data booklet on nitrocellulose packaging and paper lacquers. The booklet includes a description of the formulations and materials used in a research study of the materials and gives detailed results of the investigations.

Papers coated with many different compositions containing four different plasticizers and nine different resins, representative of those commercially available, were used in the tests. Paper-coating properties investigated and reported on include flexibility, grease resistance, scuff resistance, color stability, and specular gloss. Sections on heat-sealing coatings and moistureproof heat-sealing coatings are also included in the booklet as well as suggested starting formulations for paper-coating lacquers.

Ethyl Appoints Wagner Vice-President for Sales

Ethyl Corporation, New York, has elected Sanford M. Wagner vice-president in charge of sales. He will assume the former responsibilities of Harry W. Kaley, vice-president, who will continue as a director and a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Wagner, who was formerly in charge of sales operations in the western region, has been with the company for twenty-four years. Shortly after joining it in 1926, he was assigned to organize the company's sales and service activities on the west coast and to serve as Los Angeles division manager. When the sales department was reorganized on a regional basis in 1945, he was appointed western region manager.

Duff Chemical Named Zinc Oxide Sales Agent

Chemicals Limited, exclusive sales agent for the Zinc Oxide Company of Canada, Ltd., has granted Duff Chemical Company, New York, exclusive marketing rights in China, with the exception of the Hong Kong territory. The Canadian company has for many years produced the "Zoco" brand, French process, zinc oxide. Stocks will be maintained in New York by Duff Chemical Company.

N. Y. Paint Technicians Plan February 2 Meeting

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at the Building Trades Employer's Association, 2 Park avenue, on February 2. The featured speaker will be Oakley H. Garlick, secretary and general manager of Paul O. Abbe, Inc., who will discuss "The Operation of Ball and Pebble Mills." Mr. Garlick will accompany his talk with motion pictures showing mills under varying operating conditions.

Phila. Paint Technicians Plan Meeting January 18

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will meet at the Engineers Club on January 18. The feature of the program will be a discussion by Roy Hill and George Cook, of the protective coatings section of the engineer research and development laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Va. They will discuss the various protective coatings problems of the corps of engineers, such as the maintaining of barracks and permanent installations, evaluation of various metal protective primers now in the specifications, development of specifications for fire retardent paints, and other problems.

The club has also announced the membership of its committees for the 1950 year. Members heading the various groups are as follows:—

Advisory, H. A. McConaghie, Felton, Sibley & Co.; nominating, W. P. Colio, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; technical, R. W. Matlack, George D. Wetherill & Co.; program, J. P. Harner, A. Wilhelm Company; resolutions and by-laws, V. C. Bidlack; entertainment, H. Zimmerman, Alsamite Company; factory problems, R. C. Medl; auditing, W. Morris, John T. Lewis & Brothers Company; house, Gerould Allyn, Resinous Products Division, Rohm & Haas Company; technical education, N. T. Phelps, Sinclair Refining Company; golf, R. B. Frazier, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., and association-production club joint committee, W. R. Horack, Spruance, Gilbert Company.

Trade Briefs

Turpentine imported into Argentina from the United States during the first nine months of 1949 totaled 1,125 gallons.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has published its 1950 catalog of Clean Up-Paint Up-Fix Up display material.

American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has published two new bulletins, entitled "Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsions" and "Polyvinyl Acetate Solutions." Copies may be obtained from the company at 101 Foster street, Peabody, Mass.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s finishes division has released a new sound motion picture, entitled "White Magic," which shows the latest techniques in the production, use and spray application of its "Dulux" white enamel for home appliances.

Obituaries

Edward H. Bell

Edward H. Bell, vice-president of the American Can Company in charge of west coast, Alaskan, Hawaiian and British Columbia operations, died January 12 in San Francisco. He was sixty-one years old.

Mr. Bell has been associated with the can company for forty years. His first position was as an order clerk in the San Francisco plant, where he started in 1909. In 1911 he was transferred to New York as a junior salesman, and a year later went to Chicago. In 1932 he was named general manager of American Can Company, Ltd., and six years later became general manager of the northwestern district, with headquarters in Seattle. During 1930 and 1931 he served as general manager of the British Can Company, with which American Can was then affiliated. He was elected vice-president in charge of the American company's Pacific division in 1943.

H. O. Brumder

H. O. Brumder, president of the Pressed Steel Tank Company, Milwaukee, Wis., died on January 4 in that city. He was sixty-nine years old. He had been associated with the company for many years; had been a director since 1906, and had served as its president since 1923.

Harry A. Hall

Harry A. Hall, one of the founders and for many years treasurer and director of the Boston Varnish Company, Boston, Mass., died January 5. He was seventy-nine years old. In conjunction with James B. Lord, Mr. Hall founded the Boston Varnish Company, and was active in its affairs for many years.

Grant R. Graham

Grant R. Graham, vice-president of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, died January 11 at his home in Wayne, Pa. He was fifty-two years old. Mr. Graham, who has been in the drug and pharmaceutical business during his entire business career, began with the Power, Weightman & Rosengarten Company, wholesale dealer. He was a former member of the board of control of the National Wholesale Druggists Association.

Dr. Michael Melamid

Dr. Michael Melamid, chairman of the board of the Raffinerie Belge de Petrole, Antwerp, Belgium, and president of the Melanol Corporation, marketing firm, New York, died recently in Le Roy Sanitarium, New York. He was sixty-seven years old.

Josiah E. Spurr

Josiah E. Spurr, mining engineer and geologist to the Sultan of Turkey in 1901 and 1902, died January 12 at his winter home in Orlando, Fla. He was eighty years old. During his business career, Mr. Spurr has also served as chief of the geology department of the American Smelting & Refining Company and the Guggenheim Exploration Company, geologist to the Geological Survey, and mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines.

Arthur E. Swanson

Arthur E. Swanson, vice-president of Cook Paint & Varnish Company, Kansas City, Mo., in charge of the northern division of the company, died January 6. He was sixty years old.

Formerly with Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Mr. Swanson became manager of the Cook company's Omaha branch in 1923. In 1928, he was made assistant vice-president in charge of the northern division, with headquarters in Omaha.

Dr. Franklin E. Tuttle

Dr. Franklin E. Tuttle, emeritus head of the department of chemistry at the University of Kentucky, died January 7 in Good Samaritan hospital, Lexington, Ky. He was eighty-five years old. Dr. Tuttle joined the faculty at the University of Kentucky in 1906 as head of the department of chemistry, and became emeritus head in 1934.

Orville G. Waring

Orville G. Waring, retired president of the Bourne-Scrymser Company, lubricants manufacturer, Elizabeth, N. J., died January 10 at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was eighty-one years old. During his fifty years with the company Mr. Waring rose from office boy to president and chairman of the board of directors.

Richard H. Grant, promotion manager of Houbigant, Inc., perfumes and cosmetics, New York, died recently in New York hospital. He was fifty-six years old. Prior to joining the Houbigant organization, he was a member of the firm of Prindle & Grant, importer of perfumeries.

Walter W. Herrold, member of the advertising and promotion department of the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa., died January 10 in that city. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Herrold served for many years as supervisor of the company's advertising service for retail merchants and wholesale distributors and was subsequently project manager of the advertising and promotion department.

Kenneth A. Huszagh, retired president of the American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, died January 11 at his Winter home in Delray Beach, Fla. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Huszagh was a well-known swimmer in his youth and was a member of the American team at the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm.

William Lohr, retired executive vice-president of the American Molasses Company, New York, died January 12 at his home in Teaneck, N. J. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Lohr had begun his career with the molasses company as an office boy and had risen to executive vice-president at the time of his retirement.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Toluol and xylol moved in increasing volume last week. Call for aliphatics, though well below peak levels, was also better. Interest in LPG's stepped up. There were no price changes in the week's market for petroleum derivatives.

The trade offered several reasons to explain the excellence of aromatics demand. First, there was the normal revival of business which follows the year-end lull. Then it was pointed out that automobile production is booming, which means a greater need for synthetic finishes and, in turn, stepped-up requirements for aromatic solvents. Prices were maintained, and no change in the status quo was expected within the immediate future.

Higher boilers and blends were also in better demand for the same reasons. Stocks were ample all around. Prices were firm in the wake of recent one-cent boosts on one line of blends.

Aliphatics were stable, and there was little likelihood of any change in these materials soon. Observers pointed out that the gasoline market, earlier believed weak, was deceptive. They noted that dealers were absorbing recent price cuts and that demand was good for this time of year. Thus, they viewed the gasoline picture as essentially stable. Under such conditions, they argued that price changes in aliphatics were unlikely. Meanwhile, demand for these naphthas improved slightly.

Propane settled at higher levels in the wake of recent boosts in the group 3 area. Both this LPG and butane were short, as were transportation and storage facilities for these materials.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Petroleum toluol and xylol moved in increasing volume during the period. The excellence of demand was attributed to several factors. Firstly, there was the normal resurgence of business which customarily follows the Christmas holiday lull. Added to this was the fact that automobile production was running at an exceptionally fine rate, which meant that lacquer makers were taking on greater quantities of aromatics to supply the demand for synthetic finishes. Meanwhile, prices of petroleum-derived toluol and xylol held fast, despite recent boosts in coaltar aromatics. The oil trade expected nothing similar to occur in its line of products within the immediate future, unless some major dislocation of the crude oil price structure should take place. Stocks were on a par with previous levels, notwithstanding the added pressure of demand. There was no surplus of petroleum toluol and xylol, but then few, if any, customers were being turned away.

Call for higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends was also better during the past seven days. Most sellers indicated that they were in a position to take on any and all business. Prices were maintained, despite January 1 increases averaging 1c. per gallon on one line of blends.

Cleaners' Naphtha—There was no change in the price structure of this or other aliphatic materials during the past week. Observers pointed out that the gasoline market was deceptive, and though apparently weak because of recent price decreases, was essentially stable. They pointed out that dealers were absorbing the cuts, and that demand was good for this time of year. Under such conditions, it was felt that any changes in aliphatics, normally in close union with the gasoline market, were unlikely. Thus, Philadelphia sellers continued to quote 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast marketers were still at 14c. per gallon, tanks, and group 3, suppliers asked 10⅞c. per gallon, tankcars. Demand was a little improved, but the overall volume of business was still far from heavy. Stocks were plentiful all around.

Lacquer Diluent—Consumer inquiry was up somewhat during the period under review. However, the amount of buying done was still well short of a stampede. Supplies were on a par with previous levels, continuing ample all along the line. There were no price changes last week, and none were looked for within the immediate future. East Coast producers named 16c. per gallon for tankcars. Group 3 sellers were at 11⅛c. to 12⅛c. per gallon, tanks.

Mineral Spirits—The supply position was without change during the week, offerings continuing readily available to all comers. Demand climbed a little during the period, but overall volume was still well below peak levels. There was no price action reported anywhere in the market, and none was anticipated. Philadelphia sellers, still in the throes of a local competitive situation, quoted 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Other East Coast marketers, not so influenced, were at levels 1c. per gallon higher, or 14c., tanks. Group 3 listings remained at 9⅞c. to 10⅜c. per gallon for tankcars.

Rubber Solvents—There was no change in the market position during the period. Stocks were good all around. Demand was moderate. Prices were without variance, and there was little likelihood of a change within the foreseeable future. East Coast suppliers named 15c. per gallon for tankcars. Group 3 sellers still ranged from 10⅜c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tanks.

Stoddard Solvent—The post-holiday rise in business continued last week. However, it was emphasized that sales were still well below peak levels. Stocks were on a par with those of previous weeks, continuing excellent in all areas. Because of the essential stability of the gasoline picture, there was little chance of any price change in this section soon. Last week Philadelphia sellers, still under local influences, named 13c. per gallon for tankcars. Elsewhere on the East Coast the price was 1c. per gallon higher, or 14c., tanks. In group 3, sellers continued at a range of 10⅜c. to 10⅞c. per gallon, tankcars.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Demand rose a little during the week. Apart from this improvement in buying, there were no changes in the market position to report during the period. Supplies remained plentiful all around. Prices were stable, continuing at 15c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and at 10⅞c. to 11⅜c. per gallon, tankcars, group 3.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Supplies remained in a very narrow position during the period. Storage facilities were also hard to come by. On top of this were continuing transportation difficulties, intensified by the heavy Winter load. Meanwhile, prices stood fast at 4c. per gallon, tanks, group 3.

Heptane—In moderate demand during the period, this lighter fraction was readily available to all comers. Prices were unchanged, and there were no indications of any such moves in the making.

Hexane—Consumer inquiry continued fair during the period under review. The supply position was excellent, offerings continuing readily available to all buyers. There were no price changes, and none were expected.

Pentane—The market position was without variance during the past seven days. Call remained fair. Stocks were good everywhere in the market. Quotations were stable, and expected to remain so into the foreseeable future.

Propane—The market stabilized at higher levels in the wake of recent ½c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 31 totaled 254,449,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 256,830,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,381,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,649,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 732,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

We are moving:— After January 28, 1950, the address of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be 30 Church street, New York 7, N. Y. The telephone number will be unchanged—REctor 2-9820.

boosts, settling at 3c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Buying was active. Stocks were low. Tankcars were scarce, as was storage space.

Waxes

Paraffin—There was no dearth of material in last week's market. Sellers still refused to quote on crude-scale wax. However, fully-refined quotations, which were available for publication, remained unchanged. Demand was said to be normal.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The American Petroleum Institute reported daily average crude-oil production (including lease condensate) for the week ended December 31 at 4,996,000 barrels, or 1,000 barrels above the comparable total for the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,626,000 barrels were 144,000 barrels above the level of the preceding week. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 520,000 barrels daily, compared with 544,000 barrels in the preceding week.

Fuel Oil—Trading was still sluggish along the Eastern Seaboard last week. Sellers attributed buying apathy to the unseasonable weather.

Gasoline—Demand was normal during the period. Despite recent cuts, the effect on the position of gasoline was said to be negligible, since dealers were reported to be absorbing the decreases.

Kerosene—Prices stabilized at higher levels in the wake of recent boosts of ½c. per gallon along the Gulf and 3/8c. on the Eastern Seaboard.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The market in solvents and diluents is reported unchanged. Supplies continue good with prices steady. The volume of trading is up from the dull holiday period, but only normal for this time of year. Cleaning solvent quoted from 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent named at 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent quoted from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

Buying interest continues to increase for butane and propane with prices remaining at 5.8c. per gallon and 6.3c. per gallon, respectively, in tankcar lots, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. The supply picture shows improvement with offerings from Texas stocks added to local inventories.

Demand for waxes has been normal and supplies have been excellent. Prices are unchanged from the previous week and quoted as follows:—140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, 6.95c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, same basis, 7.15c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, same basis, 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices in order named above posted at 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c. per pound.

SCI Honors Murphree

—Continued from page 4

major factors in increasing the standard of living.

"Many research and development projects involving large expenditures for one reason or another must fail," Mr. Murphree said. "The successful projects must pay for those which are not successful."

Cost of Research

In illustrating the cost of research to achieve workable processes, Mr. Murphree pointed to three major projects initiated by Standard Oil Development Company. Cost up to now of development of butyl, described as a basically safer rubber for inner tubes, was put at $11,000,000. The fluid catalytic cracking process now widely used in the petroleum industry cost $9,000,000 by the time the first plant was completed, he added, and to develop the process for making synthetic toluene, the final "t" in TNT entailed the expenditure of another $2,000,000.

"Developments of the importance of those I have cited have been carried out by other companies in many fields," Mr. Murphree said. "In most cases very substantial costs in research and development were involved before there was any assured commercial success. A company to go into such a development must have the money required and a faith in research. This would indicate that the bulk of new industrial developments of basic importance will result from the work by large organizations, although important developments have and doubtless will continue to result from the research work of smaller firms and individuals.

Impact on Standard of Living

"The development of new or improved products and new or improved techniques in our industries provide for continuing high rates of employment and increase our standard of living. Such developments are the life-blood of our national defense and of our western civilization. The incentive for the financial risks involved in creating these developments comes from the expectation of profit for those which are successful. I hope we never see the day when, through restrictive legislation or other government action, this expectation ceases to exist."

Mr. Murphree is the holder of some twenty-one patents ranging from obtaining oxidation products from hydrocarbons to method and apparatus for contacting solids and gases. He has published more than twenty-five scientific papers on such varied subjects as synthetic rubber, catalytic cracking and application of the fluid solids technique to producing synthetic liquid fuels.

He started his industrial career in 1924 as a chemical engineer with Solvay Process Company. In 1926 he was placed in charge of the chemical engineering division at Solvay and directed the expanded activities of this company on studies of distillation, absorption, filtration, drying and heat transfer. He was also responsible for the design and initial operation of many new and improved plant operations resulting from his work.

Accepts Standard Oil Post

In 1930 Mr. Murphree left Solvay to accept a position as director of a new group being formed by the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) to develop chemical processes utilizing petroleum raw materials. These included acetylene production by the electric arc cracking of hydrocarbon gases, acetylene derivatives oxidation of paraffin wax to synthetic fatty acids and alcohols, sulphate detergents, etcetera.

Two years later his duties were expanded to include all development and research work at Baton Rouge, when he was named director of the development and research department of the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana. In 1934 he was elected vice-president and director of Hydro Engineering & Chemical Company. In 1934 he was transferred to New York as manager of development and research for the Standard Oil Development Company, and in July, 1937, was elected vice-president of Standard Oil Development Company. In February, 1946, he was made executive vice-president, and in August of 1947 he was elected president, which position he holds at the present time.

During World War II, Mr. Murphree served as a member of the Office of Scientific Research and Development S-1 Executive Committee, headed by Dr. J. B. Conant. The committee was instrumental in the establishment of the Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb.

Planning Board Chairman

Prior to organization of that committee Mr. Murphree was chairman of the planning board, which was responsible for the technical and engineering aspects of the work, for procurement of materials, and for construction of pilot plants and full-size production plants. In addition, Mr. Murphree was in charge of the design of a heavy water plant in British Columbia, and supervised much of the work on the centrifugal method of separating uranium isotopes.

Ohio Standard Oil Marks 80th Birthday

The Standard Oil Company (Ohio) celebrated its eightieth anniversary on January 10. In its beginnings, the company acquired properties throughout the country and organized separate companies to own and operate them, but in 1899 all assets of the Ohio organization were transferred to the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) to take advantage of the broadened and liberalized corporation statutes in that state.

When the Supreme Court ordered the New Jersey company to divest itself of ownership in some thirty-three subsidiaries, in 1911, the Standard Oil Company (Ohio) reverted to its original state as independent company, but it owned only a 5,000 barrel refinery, a string of bulk stations, a fleet of tankwagons and a marketing business confined to Ohio.

Direct connections were made with producers when new fields were opened in Illinois in 1935 and 1936 and gathering lines were installed and pipelines built to the refineries of Standard Oil Company (Ohio). In 1942 the company resumed its own crude oil production and is currently engaged in a program of expansion which contemplates the spending of $100,000,000 during the next three years.

Trade Briefs

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association has named Charles R. Wheeler Pacific Coast field service representative, to succeed E. H. Fallin, who has resigned.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has announced plans for extensive revamping of its Atlas refinery in Buffalo, N. Y., including considerable new construction.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Reaction unsettled the oils and fats market late in the week and fractional advances were not maintained. Lower lard and securities markets were deterrent factors. Business was light and spotty and consuming inquiry dwindled due to the easier tone. Price index declined slightly to 115.2, compared with 163.3 for this time last year.

Crude cottonseed oil was irregular but was steady at the close. Bleachable cottonseed oil futures also weakened. Corn oil also lost early gains, but closed unchanged. The decline in soybeans and competing oils unsettled the soybean oil market and quotations were lower.

Peanut oil was offered more freely and light sales of crude took place at slightly lower levels. Coconut oil was boosted ¾ cent per pound, but the advance was reduced to ½ cent.

The lard market declined under heavy offerings and was off fractionally, despite government lard purchases of close to 30,000,000 pounds for export.

Active consuming inquiry for tallow and grease for domestic and export delivery featured this market last week, all grades advancing ½ cent per pound in late Friday trading. The Chicago market was strong.

Improved demand for edible olive oil on the spot stiffened this market and a good volume of business raised prices 25 cents per gallon. Inquiry for shipment from abroad was still quiet, and prices of replacements were unchanged and well held.

Department of Agriculture called farmers' attention to the fact that CCC loans and purchase agreements on soybeans and flaxseed (except in Arizona, California and designated counties in Texas) will be available on 1949 crops through January 31, 1950.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed futures became unsettled late in the week, after making new season highs. The break in lard, soybeans and securities markets was reflected in cottonseed and competing oils and prices were off fractionally. Government lard purchases of 29,500,000 pounds for export did not prevent this market dropping fractionally, because of heavy offerings on the Chicago market.

Crude cottonseed oil was irregular but closed steady and unchanged at 11c. per pound, Southeast and Valley and 10¾c. f.o.b. Texas.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 13 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January				13.00N
March	233	13.11	12.80	13.10S
May	373	13.10	12.75	13.02—13.03S
July	254	13.10	12.75	13.02—13.03S
September	286	13.05	12.74	12.97—12.95S
October	27	12.75	12.55	12.75S
December	19	12.74	12.48	12.62@12.67

Total sales, 1,222 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 10¾c. bid and 11c. asked per pound tankcars and crude soybean oil 10¾c. Memphis. Trading light. Cottonseed cake, 46 protein fat, $61.50 per ton, f.a.s. New Orleans and $54.50 f.o.b. Mississippi mills. Cottonseed meal 41 percent, $60 per ton bulk. Hulls, $5 bulk, Mississippi points and $6 Memphis.

Linseed Oil

Consumers confined interest in this market to the withdrawal of oil against former contracts. A good volume has been absorbed since the first of the year. Demand for replacement continued limited to less carlot quantities. Raw oil in tankcars was merely nominal at 17.30c. per pound, Zone 3, with an occasional car reported sold at about ½c. less.

CCC inventories of 364,962,841 pounds of linseed oil at the cost of $102,428,703 and 15,334,146 bushels, costing $97,181,136 were reported by the Department of Agriculture as of October 1, under price support operations.

Minneapolis.—The linseed oil market seemed to continue dull last week. Inventory stocks were reported very low; however, there was no widespread buying. There were some inquiries for oil but most consisted of scattered, fill-in buying. Shipping instructions continued in fair volume. Prices did not budge from the 16.5c. to 16.7c. per pound, tankcars, level on January-June shipments in Zone 1. Concessions were made to large buyers on firm bids.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	8,760,000	5,180,000
Since Sept. 1	172,020,000	129,878,000

Flaxseed—Trading was reported at $4 per bushel for top grades last week. Market was steady, ranging from $3.90 to $3.99 per bushel.

Minneapolis—There was little change in the flaxseed market in the Northwest during the past week. Export demand was reported keen and a large amount of flaxseed was reported to have been sold. Seed started out the week selling at $3.90 to $3.99, advanced to $4 around mid-week, and then eased back to the former level. To-arrive offers were quoted at $3.85 to $3.99. Arrivals of flaxseed at Duluth and Minneapolis were indicated at 19,159,679 bushels during the period of August 1 to December 31, 1949. About 2,002,586 bushels stored in Minneapolis elevators were reported to be new crop flaxseed. Flaxseed output in the five major Northwest states—Minnesota, North and South Dakotas, Iowa and Montana—was estimated at 36,210,000 bushels for 1949, against total production of 43,664,000 bushels.

Shipments and receipts of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	433,500	231,200	119,000	74,800
Since Sept. 1	13,413,400	29,335,300	1,483,200	6,895,900

Other Vegetable Oils

Coconut—Firmness featured this market, reflecting the strength of copra. Crude oil was advanced ½c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. Pacific coast, January-February, and 14¼c. March, with bids about ¼c. less.

Copra—Offerings for prompt shipment were raised to $192.50 to $195 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, with sales at $192.50.

Corn—Crude oil was quoted at 11⅝c. after sales were noted at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., mills. Refined oil was unchanged at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Olive—Small lot trading was more active in edible oil for spot delivery and prices were advanced 25c. per gallon to $2.50 to $3.00 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity. Commercial oil was quiet and quoted at $1.75 to $1.85 per gallon, drums and olive foots, 13c. to 13½c., as to quantity spot delivery.

Palm—Market was quiet, but steady at the recent boost of 1c. per pound. Stocks on the spot were limited and firmly held.

Peanut—Crude oil trading took place at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, a decline of ¼c. Offers for January-February were not liberal and well held. Refined oil was quoted at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Consuming inquiry was reported quiet. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean—This market was unsettled late in the week with weakness in soybeans and cottonseed oil. Crude oil was easier at 10⅝c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, January shipment and 10½c., February-March, with bids ⅛c. less. Refined oil sales took place at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

CCC reported purchases of 3,111,000 pounds of crude soybean oil during the week January 3-6, bringing total purchases to 104,403,000 pounds from July, 1949, to January 6, 1950. Refined hydrogenated soybean oil total purchases were 15,565,000 pounds during the latter period. Stocks of soybeans on farms on January 1, 1950, were reported at 61,908,000 bushels by the Bureau of Agri-

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, ½c. per lb.
Grease, all grades, ½c. per lb.
Olive oil, edible, 25c. per gal.
Ouricury wax, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, all grades, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅛c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
115.2	115.5	109.8	163.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

We are moving:— After January 28, 1950, the address of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER will be 30 Church street, New York 7, N. Y. The telephone number will be unchanged—REctor 2-9820.

cultural Economics, compared with 75,504,000 bushels, January 1, last year and the 1939-48 average of 53,184,000 bushels.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended January 13 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
January	..	....	....	10.70@11.00
February	17	10.64	10.55	10.58@10.63
March	11	10.55	10.45	10.55@10.60
April	..	....	....	10.45@10.60
May	6	10.45	10.33	10.50@10.55
June	..	....	....	10.50N
July	..	....	....	10.20@10.50
August	..	....	....	10.25N
September	5	9.80	9.80	9.50@ 9.90
October	1	9.50	9.50	9.25@ 9.75
November	..	....	....	9.25N
December	..	....	....	9.25N

Total sales, 40 tankcars.

Tung—Light stocks were closely held at 26½c. per pound, tankcars, New York January-February delivery and lower bids were disregarded. Trading was confined to an occasional car for immediate needs. Domestic oil also was firm and trading was fairly active at 25½c. to 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. southern mills for January-March shipment. Sellers were generally quoting 26c.

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations last week announced receipt of the following information on tung oil prices in China:—"East China Foreign Trade Control Board has established the following prices for tung oil exports:—The c.i.f. price New York for tung oil in bulk or drums shall not be less than 24 U. S. cents per pound. For London, Hong Kong, and San Francisco, the price will not be less than 26 U. S. cents per pound. Revisions will be made in case of market fluctuations. Foregoing quotas do not include commissions which may be added to base price. Settlement of foreign exchange for tung oil exports shall be in accord with this quotation. Various districts including south China, north China, and Shantung, and the Shanghai branch of China have been notified of price standard."

Los Angeles.—Trading has been steady all week as prices for edible oils have shown an upward trend in both crude and refined grades. Supplies of all oils are adequate for local demand. Calls for tung oil are being supplied with domestic supplies from Florida and Georgia. Coconut oil continues to find buyers at the 14c. level and local copra imports are meeting the demand.

Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, quoted as follows:—

Castor, No. 1, 18.75c. per pound; No. 3, 17.5c. per pound; No. 1, dms., l.c.l., 20.25c. per pound; No. 3, dms., l.c.l., 19c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms, l.c.l., 24c. per pound; dehydrated, unbodied, dms., l.c.l., 23c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 14c. per pound. Corn, crude, 11¾c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 14.75c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 10.75c. per pound, Texas; 11c. per pound Valley; refined, 14.5c. per pound. Linseed, 17.2c. per pound. Peanut, crude, f.o.b. mill, 13c. per pound Texas; refined, 16.25c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 10¾c. per pound, Decatur basis; refined, 13.75c. per pound. Tung, 26c. per pound, Florida or Georgia.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Offerings continued scarce and business was inactive, despite active domestic and export inquiry. Bids of 5¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, for yellow grease were turned down. Export inquiry was centered in yellow grades and drums were quoted at 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound, f.a.s. All grades advanced ½c. per pound in late Friday trading.

Lard—This market was easier with grains and under liberal offerings prices declined about ¼c. Government purchases were reported at 29,500,000 pounds at approximately 12⅜c. per pound, f.a.s. Cash lard was nominal at 10.70c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Active demand for domestic and export delivery failed to loosen offers from producers and business was limited last week. Soapers bids at 6¾c. loose delivered for fancy were turned down. Small buyers paid premiums. Export inquiry was keen, though trading was light and spotty. Fancy was nominal at 8½c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. All grades were quoted ½c. per pound higher in late Friday trading.

Animal Oils

Degras—Steady demand and moderate stocks kept this market in a firm position. Crude and refined grades were maintained at current quotations. Imports were reported at 99 barrels at New York from France last week.

Grease Oils—Trading was spotty, but the market remained steady with the tightness of pressing stock. All grades were well held at the recent advance.

Oleo Oil—This market was quiet. Extra was unchanged at 15½c. to 16c. per pound, tierces, New York basis.

Oleo Stearine—Quotations were main-

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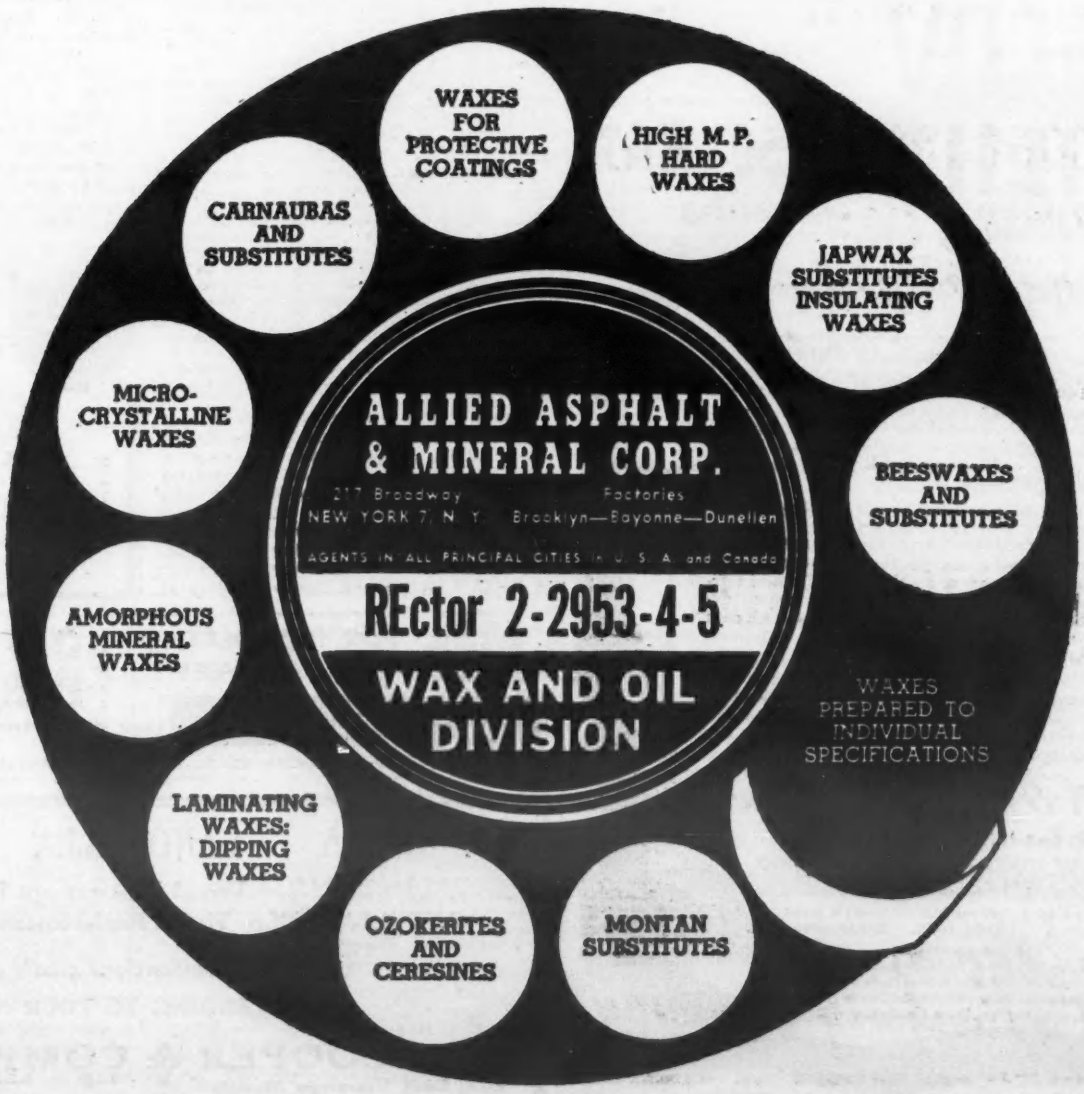
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tained at 9¾c. to 10c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Fish—Strength of crude oil was reflected in refined grades and quotations were unchanged and steady. Crude sardine oil was firm. Light trading at 6½c. per pound, tankcars, Monterey basis was reported with sellers asking 7c. Crude menhaden oil was scarce and quoted nominally at 6c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works Atlantic ports.

Los Angeles.—Market was dull with fishing at a standstill during the present light-of-moon period. Only two cars of sardine oil were reported as sold in the past week, both going at 6.125c. per pound. Not much oil is being offered on the market at present and what is available is being quoted at 6.25c. per pound. Local opinion is that a good reserve of oil is being withheld pending better prices. Light sales also were reported at 6½c. in Monterey. The pilchard season ends this week in the Monterey Bay area and on January 31 for the San Pedro area. No tuna oil has been traded here during the past week but is currently quoted at 5c. per pound.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—This market was firm at the recent advance of 1¼c. per pound. Trading was moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Single distilled was held at 12c. per pound, tankcars and double, 14½c., same basis.

Stearic Acid—Buying interest was fair for prompt needs. Prices were firm, reflecting the strength in tallow and grease. Single pressed was quoted at 13¼c. per pound, bags, carlots; double pressed 14¼c. and triple, 16½c., same basis.

Cake and Meal

The Commodity Exchange Authority announced an amendment to its rules last week relaxing the reporting requirements of the exchanges of futures holdings of soybean meal and cottonseed meal. In the past all futures contracts amounting to 1,000 tons or more of these products had to be reported on forms 1101 and 1103. The amendment raised the figure to futures contracts of 1,500 tons or more.

Cottonseed Meal—Slab cake, 41 percent loose, was offered in the Mississippi Valley at $54 to $54.50 per ton, January-February shipment, which is about unchanged from the previous week. Sacked cottonseed meal 41 percent was quoted at $60, basis Memphis, and $59.50 Middle Delta region, January-February shipment. Trading in 41 percent sacked meal took place at $62.50 to $64, Georgia, and $63 South Carolina points, January shipment. There was not much interest in February shipment in the Southeast, but mills were not offering future shipment too freely. Most of the trading was on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Linseed Meal—Trading was slow and market unsettled. Prices were easier.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market continued on the weak side last week, with volume of trading very light. Shipping instructions, however, were good. Meal was quoted at $66 for extracted meal and around $67.50 for expeller meal, both f.o.b., Minneapolis, bulk, carlots, for January shipment.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	18,240,000	12,120,000
Since Sept. 1	360,430,000	265,200,000

Peanut Meal—Since the government did not release any peanuts for crushing last week the supply of meal for shipment was limited. Exporters have bought up about all the surplus, and only a few scattered cars were offered at $63 to $64 per ton, f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama mill points for January and early February shipment. A small amount of meal was offered out of South Carolina and North Carolina at prices ranging from $65 to $69, f.o.b. mill points.

Soybean Meal—Bulk meal, 41 percent was offered at $54.50 per ton, basis Decatur, January-February shipment, with 44 percent $1 less. Trading on soybean meal from Southeastern production points was slow during the past week. Sacked meal, 41 percent, was offered at $63, basis Mississippi Valley points, and 44 percent sacked at $62, basis West Tennessee, January shipment. Most interest continued for spot shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was spotty, mainly for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged for crude and refined grades.

Candelilla—Business was confined to small lots for prompt delivery. Crude and refined were unchanged.

Carnauba—Consuming inquiry lagged, but the market was steady for spot stocks and shipment from Brazil. Prices were unchanged and well held for supplies on spot.

Japan—Stocks were in limited supply and quotations covered a wide range—65c. to 70c. per pound cases—depending upon quality and seller.

Montan—Trading was reported light and spotty. Prices were more or less nominal. Bohemian and German grades were both quoted at 18c. to 19c. per pound, on spot, according to quantity.

Ouricury—This market was firmer, and limited supplies were advanced at 82c. to 84c. per pound, depending upon quantity and quality. Offers for shipment were scarce and firm.

Soap, Glycerin Makers

—*Continued from page 5*

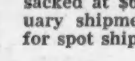
Elroy, president of Procter & Gamble Company, will preside, and the featured speaker will be Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan.

B. F. Flynn, president of the Pacific Soap Company, will preside over the afternoon session, at which Dr. Leo Wolman, professor of economics at Columbia University, will present a paper on "Industrial Relations."

At the meeting of the specialty soap division, J. L. Brenn, president of Huntington Laboratories, Inc., will preside. Gordon Nereim, Belnap & Thompson, Inc., will discuss "Sales Contests," and Dr. H. H. Linn, professor of education at Columbia University, will speak on "Building Maintenance."

At the meeting of the industrial soap division there will be a discussion of "Industrial Application of Soaps and Detergents" by Dr. John McCutcheon and Dr. Foster D. Snell, and an address on "Advertising and Marketing Aid in the Industrial Field," by Scott Pattison, G. M. Basford Company.

At the dinner session, Mr. Luckman will preside and the principal speaker will be Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo, president of the United Nations General Assembly.



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Falk Acquires Bisbee Philadelphia Oil Plant

Falk & Co., oils and resin producer, Pittsburgh, has purchased the Philadelphia plant of Bisbee Linseed Oil Company, it was announced last week. It was also reported that E. Arnold Bisbee, former secretary and director of the Bisbee firm, has joined Falk as manager of the Philadelphia office.

Mr. Bisbee began his career in the processing industry in 1928 when he joined the Amsterdam, N. Y., linseed oil mill of Kellogg & Miller, Inc., a subsidiary of the Bisbee company.

He was manager of the mill when he was transferred to the company plant in Philadelphia in 1931 and, in 1937, he was appointed manager of the administrative offices. By 1949 he had risen to secretary and director.

The annual crushing capacity of the plant acquired by Falk is 2,500,000 bushels of grain and its refining and processing equipment can produce two tank cars daily of industrial or edible oils.

For the Bookshelf

—*Continued from page 34*

cially in volume II derives from the inclusion of an alphabetic index of chemical compounds. This is essential to the use of the coded lists in which the data on the chemical insecticides and fungicides are given. The lack of an alphabetic list detracted from the practical value of volume I. The index comprises some 3,500 compounds. Its references are to volume and page.

THE PETROLEUM CHEMICALS INDUSTRY. By Richard Frank Goldstein, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F. Inst. Pet. Cloth; xiii+449 pages, London: E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd. £3.3s; New York, John Wiley & Sons.

The derivation of organic chemicals from petroleum presents problems of process to which little is contributed from their derivation from coal or their still earlier sources in vegetable matter. The production of organic chemicals from petroleum presents problems in basic economics which have a global expanse and a complexity which is but hinted at in the trend toward petroleum as a chemical raw material paralleled by experimentation in the production of liquid fuels from coal.

It is obvious, then, that any treatise on petroleum chemicals must be technically "heavy" and, from the viewpoint of political economy, why the British government has freed from duty hydrocarbon oils imported for use in the synthesis of chemicals. The recent pinching off of oil imports from the United States is, of course, a matter of financial economy.

So, Doctor Goldstein has done a big piece of work, even though he has wisely left to the work of Ellis the progress on petroleum chemicals up to 1937. Fundamentally, he devotes some fifty pages to sources of petroleum hydrocarbons and the syntheses and reactions of CO-H mixtures. Chemical treatment of paraffins occupies the next three chapters of thirty-odd pages, oxidation, chlorination, nitration, and other reactions . . . covered.

The textual treatment is simplified as much as the complexity allows. The result is useful. Olefins are similarly treated in the next six chapters of 135 pages, with another twenty-seven pages on olefin oxides in chapter 18. The intervening chapters have to do with naphthenes, aromatics, acetylene, aldehydes, ketones, acids, anhydrides, and esters. Other treatises cover nitriles and amines and, particularly interesting in an industrial way, the chemical byproducts of petroleum refining. Statistical data and various informative indexes are appended.

Of course, this book is not a blueprint of factory design and operation, but it is a guide to the potentialities of petroleum as a chemical base, and its extensive list of references adds to its usefulness to practical, as well as experimental, engineers and its value in chemical technology.

WEALTH AND WELFARE: The Backgrounds of American Economics. By Norman Ware. Cloth; 231 pages. New York: William Sloane Associates, Inc. $2.50.

The author, formerly a professor of economics, sets out to present that subject in the language of everyday conversation. He uses the historical approach, steering clear of the customary economist's desire to explain theories and things of which he knows only words. Mr. Ware's result is an interesting little book, with more than a modicum of information that really is useful.

Mr. Ware's course runs through the early industrialization trends of man by way of commercial revolutions and mercantile-agrarian squabbles through the beginnings of free enterprise and the evolved industrial revolution into the varying successive stages of what is so proudly and otherwise acclaimed as the American system, with now necessary comparisons for communism and British socialism. All is with the commendable purpose of making today's economy understandable to today's beneficiaries or victims thereof.

The author is not scared by any threat, largely imagined, of economic maturity. He knows that politics is a part of economy but need not be controlling of its commercial or social aspects. So, he is helpful reading—and interesting.

WHO GETS HOW MUCH FOR DOING WHAT IN AMERICA? By Edward A. Keller, C.S.C., Fred G. Clark, Richard Stanton Rimanoczy. Cloth; 32 pages. New York: American Economic Foundation.

This is aptly designated a primer on the distribution of income and property in the United States. It is designed to correct some of the popular conceptions of who has the money and what is done with it. The result is in the primer grade; albeit the information can do a lot of good to the many who have not got even that far.

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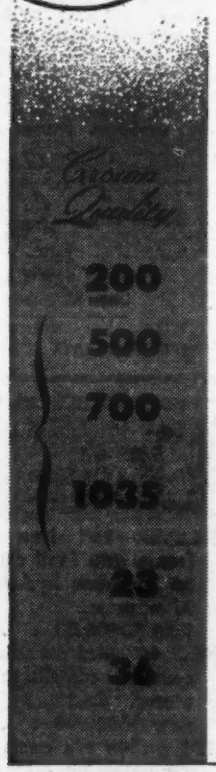

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500	190/195	10 Max.	2½ Max.
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8—Shriver, Sperry 36", 32", 24", 12" C.I., P&F Filter Presses.
3—Knapp Can Labelers up to #10 cans.
Kettles, Tanks, Conveyors, Powder Batch Mixers, Fillers; all types and sizes.

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Good Used Equipment

Filters: 30" Shriver filter press, 42" Shriver filter press, Model 18-12 Sparkler filter, Model 8-3 Sparkler filter.
Mixer: J. H. Day Mogul, 5 gal. with 7½ H.P. motor. Sigma Blades.
Granulator: DeMattia, 4-blade, 16" wide, 3 H.P. motor; cap. 200 lbs. per hour.
Hogger: Mitts & Merrill, stainless steel drum, lining and screen; 40 H.P. motor.
Lockers: 100 steel, 15" x 18" x 6 ft. with locks.

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Elizabeth, N. J.—EL. 3-2295

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SPECIALS—IN STOCK

1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
Day 1200# steel, Powder Mixer & Sifter.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
3—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
2—Devine No. 2 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryers.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8' 60"x48".
3—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30" 32", 42" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames
6—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" to 40" x 84".
5—Tyler 3 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60' & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
3—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 8"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 3".
1—Stedman #32 single roll crusher.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
2—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill
1—Samco Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters up to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—#00 & #0000 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x15" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Multi. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Junod Named to Sales Post

Thomas Leeming & Co., drugs and pharmaceuticals, and Pacquin, Inc., cosmetics, both New York, have appointed Charles F. Junod general sales manager of both companies and advertising manager of the latter company. Russell M. Skelton, formerly assistant sales manager, has been named sales manager of Pacquin, Inc. Mr. Junod was vice-president of William Esty Company, advertising, before joining the Leeming and Pacquin organization last year.

LIQUIDATING 2 MODERN DAIRY PLANTS

Located at Marshall & Smithton, Missouri

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Stainless Steel Vacuum Pans
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Refrigerating Machines
Stainless Steel Tanks
Pasteurizers
Condensers
Sanitary Pumps

Send for Complete Illustrated Circular

IN STOCK AT OUR NEWARK, N. J., SHOPS:

2—#12 SWEETLAND FILTERS, 36 leaves on 4", also 72 on 2".
1—42" x 42" SHRIVER FILTER PRESS, Cast Iron, Plate and Frame, Open Delivery, 41 Chambers.
2—900 gal. closed, jack., agit. STEEL KETTLES, 10 H.P. motors & drives.
1—2,000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
2—BAKER PERKINS MIXERS, size 17. Jacketed, 200 gallon.
1—VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 17 shelves, 40" x 43".
1—No. 4-TH MIKRO PULVERIZER. Rebuilt—immediate shipment.
2—200 gal. PATTERSON PEBBLE MILLS, Buhrstone-lined, 4' x 5'.
1—300 gal. PATTERSON HIGH CHROME MANGANESE BALL MILL, 54" x 54", jacketed, with drive and motor.
1—J. H. Day Aluminum Horiz. 1,000# DRY POWDER MIXER.
1—8' x 12' OLIVER ACID-PROOF FILTER, lead fitted.
1—LOUISVILLE ROTARY STEAM TUBE DRYER, 6' x 50'.
1—8' x 125' REEVES ROTARY KILN.
1—2' x 15' ROTARY KILN, experimental, complete.
2—6' x 12' ALLIS CHALMERS ROD MILLS.
1—ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 5' x 33'.
1—#1 BANBURY MIXER, chrome plated rotors, drive, 40 HP motor.
2—175 gallon HEAVY PASTE MIXERS.
1—Standard Knapp automatic type TOP AND BOTTOM GLUER-SEALER, #429, self-adjusting for width and height. 25' Compression Unit. Late type. Excellent condition. Attractive price.

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SHRIVER 36" iron plate and frame side feed open delivery 36 chamber hydraulic closing filter press.
Cost $3400.00 . . $1850.00
NEW 40" Bird suspended rubber covered centrifuge, 30/5 HP motor. Cost new $5800.00 . . $3500.00
175 gallon s/s open tanks, 36" diameter by 40" dished bottom, on legs, 12 gauge, each $125.00
Stokes 90C automatic tube filler, closer & crimper.
Standard Knapp #429 shipping case carton gluer and sealer and dater.
Rotex 40" x 120" sifters.
Amsco & Doughboy heat sealers, semi and automatic.
New Capem automatic capper, in original crate.
Patterson 4' x 5' manganese-lined ball mill, 25 HP motor.

OVER 500 OTHER MACHINES ARE IN STOCK

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CHEMICAL & PROCESS MACHINERY CORPORATION
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WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE

4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns 6' dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
1—Copper Bubble Cap Column, 30" dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
2—Stainless Steel Spray Towers, 33" x 17'
1—Atm. Tray Dryer, 1,000 sq. ft.
3—Pan Dryers or Graining Kettles, Jktd. & Agit.: 5' dia. x 30"; 9' dia. x 36".
2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, stainless steel, dual purpose bowl.
1—Ingersoll Rand bronze Centrif. Pump, 850 GPM @ 140', 40 HP motor.
2—Ing. Rand Bronze Centrif. Pumps, 200 GPM @ 230', 20 HP motor.
5—Duriron Centrif. Pumps, 80 GPM @ 45'
1—Monel Jktd. & Agit. Reaction Kettle, 100 gal., vacuum or pressure.
3—B&S Stainless Reaction Kettles, direct fired, heavy duty agitator—approx. 1,000 gal. cap.
3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; coils.
2—Aluminum Storage Tanks, closed, 600 gal. & 1,000 gal.
3—Hevi-Duty electric furnaces, 750° C. 4 chambers each 3⅓ cu. ft.
1—Tubular Heat Exchanger, Stainless, 10 sq. ft.
5—Tub. Heat Exchangers, Steel, 31 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 4' x 8', vert. unit, 100 sq. ft. tubes.
2—Spencer Turbine Stainless Gas Compressors, 30 HP, 600 CFM @ 80 oz.

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HCL ABSORBER
UNUSED — IN ORIGINAL CRATES
Alberger, complete unit made of Karbate for 10-ton per day plant.

DOWTHERM BOILERS
Foster Wheeler, 500,000 BTU, 125 lb. pressure, Natl. Board, gas fired.

DRYERS
Buflovak, vacuum single drum dryer, 24" x 20", S.S. drum, vari-drive and pump.
Spray Dryer, 3'x6', S.S. electrically heated.

AUTOCLAVE
Vert. jacketed 6'x8', stainless steel backed, 40-lb. W.P. ASME.

BLOWERS
I.R. Centrifugal, 4 stage, single flow, 6500 CFM, 10#, M.D. (UNUSED).

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Dracco Automatic Filter Unit 3200 to 3900 CFM complete; contact parts S.S.

MILLS
Patterson Ball Mill 36"x42", porox lined.
Paint Mill, Day 3-roll, 16"x40".

FILTERS
5'4"x6' Oliver continuous, wood drum.
Swenson, 4'x5', lead lined.
Independent 12", 14 chambers, bakelite, closed delivery.
Sweetland No. 12, 72 leaves, 2" spacing.
Shriver 36", 50 Celoron Plates & Frames.

MIXERS
No. 3 Super Ajax, 173 gals.
Type E, Size 2, Champion, 110 gals.
1½ SA Readco, 88 gals.

PUMPS
Centrifugal—from 20 to 2,500 gals.
Vacuum, Stokes Mod. 212 C. 100 CFM.

Heat and Power Co., inc.
70 PINE STREET DIGBY 8-0373 NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

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FOR SALE

1—Premier 15" Colloid Mill
1—Ceco Automatic Carton Sealer
3—New 65 gallon Dopp Kettles
1—Day "Hercules" 6 bbl. Mixer
1—Day 16"x40" Three Roller Mill
3—Lehman 12"x30" Five Roller Mills
1—Sperry 24" O.D. Filter Press
1—6' Dia. Putty Chaser
1—Raymond #1 Pulverizer
1—American 4"x3" Centr. Pump
1—7½ ℍ Vertical Agitator Drive
1—10' Dia. x 25' long Autoclave
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STEEL STORAGE TANK CAR TANKS
9, 10,000-Gallon, Coiled.
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Pebble Mills—18"x27", 30"x30", 54"x60", 72"x60"—Hardinge Ball Mills 3'x24" & 6'x48" air swept units.
Hammer Mills—Quaker City 20 & 21—Gruendler 2XA Williams GP-106.
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Crushers—Roll—Sturtevant 16"x10".
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Mikro Pulverizers — 1SH — stainless — 2TH, 3TH Std.
Hummer Screens.
Rubber Lined Clarage #21 exhauster—unused.
American Exhausters—400E, 50EES w/motor.
Send for Stock List

LAWLER COMPANY
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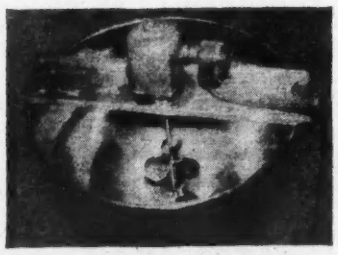

A NEW AGITATOR
Adjustable on kettles and tanks from 18" to 36' in diam. Equipped with ¼ H.P. geared head explosion-proof motor and switch with cord and plug—mounted on heavy aluminum channel—stainless steel shaft and stainless steel propeller blades. The speed is 280 rpm. Other speeds available.
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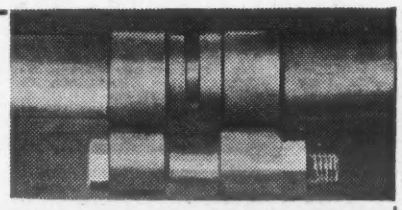

A simple, basically proven locking ring that will save you time, trouble and leaky drums. Simple because it differs in only one important respect from the commonly used ring—that important difference is the simple, neat and inexpensive method of attaching the nut to the lug.

Basically proven because the idea embodied is identical with that used for bolted rings on ICC-17H drums. No loose nuts to fumble with. Perfectly engineered in every detail. And with DRUM PARTS Combination Closing Tool and Wrench your drums can be closed and sealed in a small fraction of the time required with other types of rings.

Write for complete details and specifications on DRUM PARTS SYSTEM.

DRUM PARTS, INC.
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Gibson-Homans Names Patmos, Painter to Buying, Sales Posts

The Gibson-Homans Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, has appointed Wilfred L. Patmos purchasing agent and William E. Painter sales engineer. Mr. Patmos was formerly a salesman for the company, and Mr. Painter joined it in 1946 after several years with the International Color Printing Company.

Stein, Hall Moves Atlanta Office

Stein, Hall & Co., New York, has moved its Atlanta, Ga., office to new and larger quarters at 00 West Peachtree place. The telephone number remains unchanged—Alpine 1821.

SPECIALS— BUT SPECIALS!

3—STAINLESS STEEL TANKS—3,450 Gals. Each Closed—with Stainless Steel Coils —All type 347 S.S.
4—STAINLESS STEEL BUBBLE CAP COLUMNS OR TOWERS—Type 347 S.S. 6' dia. x 30' high 20 Bubble Cap Plates, etc.
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3—BARTLETT & SNOW STAINLESS STEEL TYPE 347 Kettles—Direct Fired 1,000 Gal. with Agitators.
2—SPENCER TURBINE COMPRESSORS TYPE 347 S.S. contact parts with 30 H.P. Motor, 600 c.f.m. at 80 oz. pressure.
1—STAINLESS STEEL TYPE 304 OPEN TOP TANK—2,500 Gal. with agitator.
1—SPERRY WOOD PLATE & FRAME 42" FILTER PRESS—Hyd. Closure 57 ch., 1¾" cake.
1—SHRIVER 30" CAST IRON JACKETED FILTER PRESS—20 Ch. C.D.

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4 Stainless Heavy Duty Do Mixers, 3 to 75 gal.
2 Stainless Centrifugal Extractors with Unloader Plow, Fletcher 24", Tolhurst 40".
8 Vac. Shelf Dryers from Lab. size to 20 Shelf 60"x160".
Thropp 3 Roll Calendar, 10"x20".
2 National #2½ Extruders.
2 Feinc String Filters in sizes 3'x1' and 10½'x16'.
2 Cast Iron Filter Presses 24" Open or Closed Delivery.
2 Oliver Rot. Vac. Filters 11½'x 18' and 8'x12'.
2 All Stainless Fitzpatrick Model D Comminutors, 5 & 7½ H.P.
4 Hardinge Ball Mills, 6'x22".
5 Premier S.S. Colloid Mills from 2 HP to 75 HP.
2 Injection Molding Machines, 16 oz.
2 Capem 4 Spindle Aut. Cappers.

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Telephones:
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You can BANK on the . . .

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289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

Hall Plans Retirement From Esso Standard Oil

Edwin S. Hall, a vice-president and former general counsel of Esso Standard Oil Company, who will retire on January 30 after thirty years service with the company, was honored recently at a dinner given by his associates.

A member of the New York bar since 1909, Mr. Hall participated in the drafting of the trade practice agreement for the petroleum industry approved by the Federal Trade Commission in 1929. He also participated in the preparation of the national industrial recovery act code for the oil industry.

He became an attorney for Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) in 1920 and served until the organization of a subsidiary, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, now Esso Standard, of which he was named counsel. Appointed senior counsel in charge of the law department of the latter company in 1933, he successively held the titles of general attorney and general counsel. Mr. Hall was elected a director of the company in 1934 and a vice-president in 1940. He was also president of Esso Standard Oil Company of Pennsylvania.

Sinclair Names Kimball Assistant Refineries Head

Sinclair Refining Company, New York, has appointed Thomas B. Kimball assistant manager of refineries. Mr. Kimball was associated with the Shell Oil Company before joining the Sinclair organization's research and development department in East Chicago, Ind. In 1943 he was transferred to the New York office as technical assistant to the vice-president of manufacturing, which position he held until his present appointment.

Trade Briefs

Indiana Standard Oil Company employees won forty-eight of the ninety-eight safety certificates awarded by the American Petroleum in 1949.

Royal Dutch Shell group of companies has allocated £6,500,000 for research during 1950, according to a recent report from London.

Stanley A. Colla has been appointed Buffalo district sales manager of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, succeeding the late T. S. Tracy. Mr. Colla goes to Buffalo from the executive offices of the Philadelphia division.

FOR SALE

3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

IRVING BARCAN COMPANY
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EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

3—Orville Simpson Rotex Screens, 40" x 120".

2—SS Double Pass Condensers, 572 and 184 square feet.
1—Sperry SS 24" x 24" closed delivery Filter Press, 12 chambers
2—Sperry SS 12" x 12" closed delivery Filter Presses, 12 and 15 chambers.
1—Shriver Cast Iron 42" x 42" Filter Press, 46 Chambers, open delivery.
3—Pfaudler glass-lined storage tanks, 300, 500 and 1,000 gallons.
3—Glasscote glass-lined storage tanks, 200, 300 and 500 gallons.
3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6 ft. x 50 ft.
2—Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 12 and 15 shelves.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE (Not Subject to Agency Commission)

ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

NO DISPLAY—First two words printed in bold face type.

COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication.

AGENCIES WANTED

Sales Agent, experienced and successful, would like to contact reliable manufacturer of resins, colors, etc.; who seeks to establish or increase sales with the paint, varnish, putty and allied manufacturers in Chicago area. Commission. Confidential. OPD 974.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For sale — Almost new bottling machinery 50% off! The following equipment has been used about one year. Replacement cost today more than $15,000, our price less than half. Labeler — Standard Knapp automatic vertical model No. 2 for spot labels; Filler—International 24-spout rotary vacuum, with pump; Screw capper—Capem 4-head, attachments for pts, qts and 28 mm caps; Unscrambling table; assembly table; interconnecting bottle conveyor; overhead case conveyor; all motor drives, etc. to be sold as complete unit or individually. Miscellaneous—Everedy 4-piston filler, cost new $4,000 our price $1000 excellent condition; Scientific Filter Company 16-spout vacuum filler with pump, $1000; Fitzpatrick comminuter; 3 Stokes rotary tablet machines with miscellaneous dies; 2 Colton rotary table machines; Ertel 6-spout straight line vacuum filler; 3 practically new Lee 50 gallon stainless tilting kettles half price; 2 new Lee 150 gal. stainless storage tanks; 750,000 gal. practically new Pfaudler glass lined tanks, half price; 15 one-piece steel tanks, 3000 gal. cap. ea.; new Liquid O & J rotary 8-head automatic labeler with attachments 6, 12, 32-oz. round bottles, never used; Zaremba triple effect evaporators with condensers, pumps, used about 2 years, cost approx. $15,000, less than half price; Buflovak double effect evaporator complete, like new, fraction of new price. Miscellaneous other equipment most of which is like new but priced in all cases at about 50% of new, dealers invited, all offers subject to prior sale, option for inspection upon request. Remember, we are interested in good surplus equipment. Charles S. Jacobowitz Company, 3080 Main Street, Buffalo 14, N. Y., AMherst 2100.

For Sale: One Girdler Corp. model MM—41 W votator. This machine equal to new, having been used for experimental purpose only. Independent Biscuits, Inc., Davenport, Iowa.

Barnstead Water stills new in 1947 for sale—We have six automatic Barnstead water stills, installed in late 1947, in excellent condition, electrically heated, Type Q, capacity 10 gallons per hour, installed in pairs, complete with all fittings, fraction of new price, subject to prior sale. OPD 967.

Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom mixing and packaging of dry chemicals. Formulas confidential. Can furnish materials. Metropolitan area railroad siding reply OPD 979.

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Chemicals • Colors

Pigments • Starches • Solvents

Waxes • Glues • Drugs

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EASTERN COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.

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Cortlandt 7-7441, Ext. "A"

FACILITIES OFFERED

Pharmaceutical Laboratory: Contract work, liquids, tablets, specialties bulk suppliers, technically compounded according to your private formula or ours, by thoroughly experienced personnel under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist. Write for information and quotations, no obligation. U. N. Laboratories, 24 Horatio St., New York 14, N. Y. Phone: ORegon 5-3569.

Chemical manufacturing facilities; blending, mixing, crushing and grinding to any fineness; any quantity; competent laboratory control. OPD 957

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals, carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying, screening and packing done. Experienced, capable, personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 958.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 956.

Emulsifying agents—We can use surplus emulsifying agents suitable for sprays, such as Atlas Tweens, Carbide & Carbon Co.'s poly-glycol, Ucon stearates, etc. State quantities and location. Reply OPD 955.

PLANTS OFFERED

For sale: Small chemical manufacturing plant. Fully equipped. Live steam available. Suitable fine organics, chemical specialties, etc. Low rent lease. Unrestricted area Brooklyn. All or part. Very reasonable. OPD 980.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted — Lacquer and synthetic chemist formulator. Thoroughly experienced, now employed in above capacity. Salary $6,500-$10,000 to qualified person. Apply giving full details to OPD 976.

Established Penna. manufacturer of potash soaps, disinfectants, rust preventives and cleaning specialties has opening for experienced salesman. All classes of consumers. Give full details of experience and background. Confidential. Territory to be arranged. OPD 977.

Sales—Active and aggressive man 30-40 years of age with several years successful sales in the organic chemical field. Chemically trained man preferred by well established firm serving industrial, cosmetic and pharmaceutical trade. Our staff know of this ad and replies will be treated confidentially. OPD 978.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemical Engineer. Experienced plant manager, fats, oils soaps, detergents, synthetic chemicals, waxes, solvents, resins, emulsions, flameproofing agents. Production supervision, research, development, personnel relations, cost reduction, planning, purchasing, safety, sales coordination. Will relocate, prefer East. OPD 973.

Finishing materials and protective coatings executive, chemist, formerly head of own lacquer company desires to make connection in New York-New Jersey district. Excellent record of past performance. Salary secondary to agreeable working conditions. Capable directing sales, purchasing and/or laboratory. OPD 975.

Attention: Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

An ideal plant for drug or allied industry manufacturing is now available. 69,000 square feet, 4 floors. Brick and concrete construction. Excellent light, beautiful office space. Located in Jersey City. 5 minutes from Holland Tunnel or Journal Square Hudson Tube Station. Fine labor situation, low taxes, reasonably priced. Will sell or lease on long term basis to Class A firm. Building can be inspected now, will be vacated before April 1. Write Block Drug Company, Inc., 190 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City 6, N. J.

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Chemicals — Drugs — Pharmaceuticals

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88 BEAVER STREET NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

HAnover 2-6970

Monotertbutylmetacresol Data Issued by Koppers

The chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has issued a new technical bulletin describing the uses of monotertbutylmetacresol in formulating germicidal and disinfectant prepartions for external application to humans and animals, and for household uses.

Described as a light-colored liquid alkylated phenol which solidifies slightly below room temperature, "MBMC" is said to be a disinfecting agent of high initial potency, which may be greatly increased in disinfectant formulations by the addition of a proper amount of potentiating agent such as methylnaphthalene.

Included in the technical bulletin are representative formulations for germicides and disinfectants, together with the directions for their preparation, a description of their physical properties, and a tabulation of their phenol coefficients. Copies of technical bulletin number C-9-130-1 will be sent upon request to Koppers Company, chemical division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Piedmont AATCC Group To Meet on January 21

The Piedmont section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will meet at the Poinsett hotel, Greenville, S. C., on January 21. J. C. King, Fairforest Finishing Company, Spartanburg, S. C., and Edwin A. Briggs, Southern Franklin Process Company, Greenville, S. C., are in charge of arrangements for the meeting.

There will be a technical session during the afternoon, presided over by Thomas W. Kitchen, Rodney Hunt Machine Company. Graham Fisher, E. F. Drew Company, will present a paper entitled "Operating a Piece Goods Dyehouse," and Dr. Ralph Nickerson, Monsanto Chemical Company, will discuss "Resin Finishing of Cotton Piece Goods." At the dinner session in the evening, the principal speaker will be Dr. Nicholas P. Mitchell, writer and news commentator, who will take as his subject "What Can a Man Believe?"

Bids Wanted

Acetone, technical, 6,600 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6054, February 2.

Aluminum paste, 6,700 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,072, February 3.

Antifreeze, 3,102 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,069, February 3.

Asbestos coating, 6,620 gallons, Army Quartermaster (Fort Eustis, Va.) invitation 542, January 17.

Biologicals, from April 1, 1950, through March 31, 1951, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-52, January 23.

Calcium chloride, 30 tons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation 19829, January 17.

Calcium Hypochlorite, 4,302 six-ounce cans, Army Engineers Corps (New York 13) invitation ENG-62, January 18.

Carbon remover, 6,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 190, February 3; 25,000 gallons, invitation 191, February 3.

Caulking compound, 3,000 pounds, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 1130, February 7.

Cleaning compound, engine, 109,350 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 10,179, January 30; rifle bore, 22,806 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 165, January 30; 30,006 gallons, invitation 166, January 30; grease, 15,000 gallons, invitation 184, February 2; 11,750 gallons, invitation 183, February 2.

Cobalt drier, 10,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-330, January 18.

Detergent, 1,000 pounds, Federal Correctional Institution (La Tuna, Texas) invitation 13,4018, January 19.

Drugs & chemicals, including magnesium sulphate ampuls, oleovitamin A and D capsules, phenobarbital tablets, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 338, January 30; magnesia magma, 12,520 gallons, papaverine hydrochloride injection, phenobarbital and belladonna extract tablets, silver nitrate crystals, and thiamine hydrochloride tablets, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-51, January 23.

Duplicating liquid, 3,736 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 3M-84447-R, January 17.

Fire extinguisher charges, foam type, 1,872 2½ gallons, soda and acid type, 5,882 2½ gallons, carbon tetrachloride base, 6,696 quarts, various deliveries, Federal Supply Services (Washington 25) invitation 3-M-84449-R, January 17.

Fuel oil, 10,000 gallons, U. S. Penitentiary (Terre Haute, Ind.) invitation 31-3124, January 18.

Gasoline, region 3, April 1 through September 30, 1950, Federal Supply Services (Washington 25) invitation 9G-10166-R, January 20.

Insulating compound, ignition, 9,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 185, February 2; insulating & sealing, 4,000 pounds, invitation 156, January 20; 1,660 pounds, invitation 157, January 20.

Lacquer, synthetic rubber, 1,540 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,067, January 26.

Magnaflux inspection oil, 5,900 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 10,263, February 6.

Medicinal specialties, through March 31, 1950, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-53, January 24.

Mercury, 1,440 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 341, January 30.

Methylene chloride, 635 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 10,194, January 31.

Methyl salicylate, 4,608 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.) invitation 341, January 30.

Milkpowder, 12,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 461, February 1; 24,000 pounds, invitation 462, February 1.

Naphthalene, flake, 9,506 pounds, Federal Supply Services (Washington 25) invitation M-84750-R, January 20.

Oxalic acid, technical, 12,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 430, February 6.

Paint, enamel, 500 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Maxwell Base, Ala.) invitation 2, January 23; 2,285 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,068, January 24; 10,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 181, February 1; 45,000 gallons, invitation 174, January 31; 15,000 gallons, invitation 182, February 1; 15,000 gallons, invitation 175, January 31; 6,000 gallons, invitation 179, February 1; 873 gallons, invitation 180, February 1; 960 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 6) invitation CH-19534, January 17; various, 1,200 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Maxwell Base, Ala.) invitation 2, January 23.

Paint remover, 1,000 gallons, Army Engineers Corps (Mobile, Ala.) invitation ENG-35, January 19.

Propellant powder, 1,120 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia 37) invitation 105, February 9.

Rock salt, evaporated, 4 tons, U. S. Penitentiary (Terre Haute, Ind.) invitation 31-3126, January 18.

Rust preventive, 5,600 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 159, January 23; 16,500 gallons, invitation 160, January 23; 200,000 pounds, invitation 177, February 1; 280,000 pounds, invitation 178, February 1.

Sealing compound, seam 155 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,071, January 27; gasket & joint, 1,930 pounds, invitation 50,065, January 25.

Soap, grit, 305,000 ten-ounce cakes, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 437, February 3.

Sodium orthosilicate, 26,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 430, February 6.

Wax, floor, water emulsion type, 30,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,073, February 1; 900 gallons, Post Office Department (Washington 25) invitation 2312, January 18.

Essential Oils

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They remained steady last week under routine demand.

Isoeugenol—The basic raw material continued to show considerable firmness and even strength. However, behind the raw material position was a continued easing of prices cabled from the Zanzibar market to the spot.

Linalool—Bois de rose oil as one raw material used in the manufacture of this aromatic continued to display a stability in price that seemed to forecast well maintained prices on the derived material. Demand was about normal last week.

Musk—Quotations on artificial musk of the xylol variety have been reduced to the basis of $1.40 per pound in 100-pound lots; 25-pound lots, $1.45; and 5-pound lots, $1.55. Other varieties of the item lacked quotable change.

Safrol—The market has worked higher in sympathy with recent developments in raw material. Dealers' quotations were 90c. per pound, a price which was very close to their first cost.

Current Prices

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Zinc sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	4.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.50	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90	—
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	7.00	7.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¼	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb	7.00	—
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb	05¾	06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., cns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb	.38¼	.39

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